The New-York Times.

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THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Arrival of the Arago, with Advices to the 10th.

The Grand Assault Expected to be Made Yesterday.

Reports of a Deserter from Fort Wagner.

Guns Removed from Fort Sumter to James Island.

The Fall of Sumter Regarded as a Certainty.

Great Improvement in the Health of Our Troops.

The transport steamer *Arago*, from Port Royal on the morning of the 10th inst., and Charleston Bar at 6 P. M. of the same day, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Arago* brings the usual mails and a large number of passengers. The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, (600 strong,) Col. Sawyer, whose term of service has expired, are on board.

The following brief letter gives the very latest news regarding the progress of the siege of Charleston:

CHARLESTON BAR, Monday, Aug. 10—5 P. M.

Gen. GILLMORE has notified Admiral DAHLGREN that he will be in readiness to open the grand assault on Thursday, the 13th inst.

The navy is all ready, waiting for the army, so that the fight, it is believed, will commence on that day.

The greatest confidence is felt as to the result.

The fall of Forts Sumter, Wagner and Cummings Point is regarded as certain to take place in from five to six hours after the ball opens.

A deserter from Fort Wagner says that two-thirds of the guns have been removed from Fort Sumter and mounted on James Island, and that the fall of Sumter is regarded by the rebels as a certainty, the damage done by the Monitors in April last rendering the possibility of the rebels holding it not to be thought of.

The deserter says that Sumter was on the point of surrendering at that time, when, fortunately for the rebels, the Monitors withdrew.

We have shelling night and day. Fort Johnson keeps up a brisk fire, and our wooden gunboats go in every day, and amuse themselves by shelling them.

At night the rebels shell our land batteries, and we shell them in return.

On Sunday next we will certainly hold Sumter, and within a few days after Charleston or its ruins will be in our possession.

Two more mortar schooners, making five in all, and the wooden gunboats are stripping for the fight.

The weather continues delightful, though there is great suffering for ice, lemons and sugar. Cannot Boston, New-York or Philadelphia send some cargoes here for the use of the gallant sailors and soldiers.

As the *Arago* leaves, the *Ottawa*, *Marblehead*, *Seneca* and *Ironsides* are engaged shelling the Cummings Point battery!

ANOTHER REPORT.

Purser GRAINGER, of the *Arago*, informs us that the siege of Morris Island was progressing favorably up to the 10th inst., at which time the *Arago* left Charleston Bar. Our losses were very trifling, not exceeding three or four casualties per day. The final attack was not far distant. All our officers were confident of success. Daily firing took place from both sides. At the time of sailing, at 6 P. M. on the 10th, the gunboat Ottawa was shelling Cummings Point.

The bark *Faith*, from Philadelphia, coal-loaded, went ashore at Fort Royal Bar, 3d inst., and bilged. She will prove a total loss.

We are again indebted to Mr. GRAINGER for the prompt delivery of our correspondence and for other facilities.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OPERATIONS.

No Important Movements—The Rebel Works—Health of the Troops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863.

The siege of Fort Wagner is still progressing, and thus far without any serious encounters between the opposing forces since the memorable 18th. The enemy sends his missiles at intervals during the day and night from Forts Sumter, Gregg and Johnson, but has succeeded in causing very little injury to the Union troops. If anything, the rebels appear to have tired of that sort of pastime within the past two or three days, as it is noticed they do not fire so often as they did a week ago. Probably they are suspicious that they have been wasting ammunition, and are now content to wait until the proper moment arrives. As a general thing, we do not respond.

Fort Wagner is already about we eat. At any rate, it is impossible for that work to use its guns to any advantage, in consequence of the experience of our sharpshooters, who are ready to pick off the first rebel that shows his head above the fortifications. By this means it may be safely said that Fort Wagner is entirely at our mercy. When the Union forces first arrived on the island, the guns of Fort Wagner were trained on the beach, so as to sweep the entire length, and in fact it was rendered anything but an enjoyable promenade at that time. But now the rebels can walk on the beach with impunity to within a mile and a half of Fort Wagner, not heeding any shots from the guns of that work.

Fort Gregg, otherwise known as the Cummings Point Battery, is completely out of the question at present. The special points of interest are Forts Sumter, Johnson and, as before intimated, Fort Wagner. Let those forts be reduced, and the land forces will have achieved all that was be required of them in their present situation. The iron-clads must do the rest in the reduction of Charleston. Fort Moultrie occasionally throws a shell, but for what purpose it is difficult to conceive, as the projectile invariably falls in the water without causing the slightest damage to any Union material.

Of the health of the Union troops, it may be said that they are comparatively in a good condition. The cases of sickness have been greatly reduced during the past few days, and the probability is, that in the course of another week the sick list will be very small. Those who are sick have the best of treatment and attention, being immediately conveyed to Hilton Head, where accommodations have been provided for them. As yet there have been no signs of the yellow fever or any other epidemic, and such is not apprehended on the island this season. A few cases occurred last year at Hilton Head, but such sanitary measures have been taken as, it is believed, will prevent a return of that class of disease this summer. On Morris Island not a tree or a shrub is to be found. The only thing that approaches vegetation, even in its simplest form, is a kind of vast grass which is discovered in certain spots, like the oasis in the desert. This absence of vegetation is believed to have a salutary effect on the health of the soldiers. As would be naturally supposed, the climate here is exceedingly warm, especially in early morning. At about 10 or 11 A. M. we have a fresh sea breeze, which continues for the remainder of the day and long into the night. Within the past six days 400 men have been sent from the hospitals to their regiments. In fact, one or two hospitals have been broken up entirely.

It must not be supposed that Morris Island is a level plain of sand. There can be no doubt about the sand, but the island is by no means free from hills and low bluffs, especially on the lower or southern end. These bluffs extend about one and a half miles parallel with the island, or to the look-out tower. Beyond that point, the country is comparatively even, but abounds with marshes. From the peculiar shape of the Island and the contracted limits which can be occupied, it is impossible to concentrate upon it a very heavy number of men. Notwithstanding this, however, it is thought we have troops enough to accomplish the object intended.

It will not be a matter of news to state that work is being vigorously prosecuted on the trenches and parallels. The nature of the next conflict can be easily surmised. It will be, for the most part, an artillery duel.

Lighthouse Inlet has certainly become a famous harbor on the Carolina coast. The rebels, in looking from their observatory just below Fort Johnson, cannot be otherwise than astonished to witness the fleet of vessels of various kinds that are constantly anchored at that point. Perhaps they also witness with feelings of regret the wreck of the impudent *Ruby* which was driven on the beach by the Blockaders while attempting to run the gauntlet with a contraband cargo, up Lighthouse Creek. Communication between Morris and Folly Islands is kept up by means of a small steamer which hourly plys back and forth. In addition to the steamer, a dozen or more rowboats are always on one or the other shore, so there is never a lack of transportation.

It is rather singular that while we are only within three days' easy transportation distance of New-York, yet we have scarcely any vegetables among the troops. It would seem that the Government would comprehend the great importance of that species of diet at this particular time, and send, without delay, a sufficient quantity to supply the whole Department. The plan of feeding fighting men on fresh or salt beef and hard biscuit, simply, has been effectually tried and found to be a failure. Thanks to the United States Sanitary Commission, the needful substistence has, in a measure, been supplied; but it cannot be expected this valuable institution—which was organized more especially for the benefit of the sick and wounded—can be able to furnish all the troops on the island with rations.

A flag of truce was sent to Fort Wagner yesterday, but no reply has been received up to the time of mailing this letter.

Capt. PAYNE, with eleven men of the One Hundredth New-York, were taken prisoners while making a reconnoissance last week. WHIT.

PROGRESS OF OPERATIONS.

Correspondence of the New South.

MORRIS ISLAND, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1863.

There is very little publishable news of interest since our last advices. Our lines have been steadily advanced under a hot fire from the enemy, with scarcely a casualty. Not one has been reported for two days. Our advance is now only about 600 yards from Fort Wagner.

Our batteries and the fleet allow the enemy but very little rest. Occasionally there has been very sharp and continuous firing, and on one or two occasions the Wagnerites have responded vigorously for a few moments, as if enraged at the effect of our shells, but the principal shelling is from Sumter, Fort Johnson and its outworks, and Battery Gregg.

Col. JAMES MONTGOMERY, while commanding in the trenches, Lieut.-Col. AMES and Major HAMMONS, of the Seventh New-Hampshire, had a very narrow escape a day or two since, from a shell which burst directly over their heads; and there is scarcely an officer who has been at the front without some similar adventure. No officer has been wounded, however, since my last letter. Major HAMMONS, of the Seventh New-Hampshire, had a narrow escape one night in a trench, near the front, which, I believe, has not been chronicled in the *New South*. He was sitting in the trench, with several others, when an incendiary projectile from the rebel works, struck in the bank directly behind them, tipping over half a cart-load of dirt upon them, and nearly burying them up. Major HAMMONS found himself firmly fixed in the sand, with the elongated 10-inch implement of destruction lying up against his shoulder. Supposing it to be a shell, unable to stir an inch, the Major's sensations, from the time of discovering the projectile, until he became convinced that it was a solid shot, can better be imagined than described.

The troops do not seem to suffer at all from the climate. Barren, sandy, with no shade, Morris Island was at first rated disagreeable enough for the troops, but longer acquaintance has resulted in very favorable opinions. If there are no trees, the sea-breezes sweep across the island uninterruptedly; if the sand bluffs are disagreeable to travel over, the beach is one of the finest in the world, wide enough for a general thoroughfare, solid and smooth as a marble floor. At Folly Island the water is disagreeable and unhealthy; here, the absence of all vegetation renders it clear and sweet. The camps are well policed, and if they care well for themselves there need be no serious sickness among the troops.

In Gen. GILLMORE's marquee are three elegant flags which have been captured on this island. Two belonged to the Twenty-first South Carolina, one of the old and the other the new style. The old one has "Pocotaligo" inscribed on it, and was captured by Private ROYAL COWSLOW, Co. D, 37th Connecticut, on the 10th ult., after shooting the rebel color-bearer.

Capt. EATON, of the Engineers, has been presented with an elegant and costly sword and equipments, by his company. The presentation was a "surprise," and excited considerable astonishment in the worthy Captain.

LIST OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

From the Port Royal New South, Aug. 4.

Below we give an accurate and carefully prepared list of all the deaths in the hospitals at Beaufort and here, as reported at the Medical Director's office, from July 1 to Aug. 4. We are indebted for it to J. A. KELL, of the regular army, now connected with the Medical Department here. The list gives the names of all who have died, specifies the rank of each party, the date and the cause, whether wounds or disease. It can be fully relied on, and will be interesting to all the friends of sick and wounded soldiers:

C. H. Dearborn, Co. D, 4th N. H., July 29—chronic diarrhœa.

H. Smith, Co. A, 104th Pennsylvania, July 19—cerebral disease.

C. O. K. Davis, Co. A, 3d N. H., 1st—typhoid fever.

Horace J. Hall, Co. B, 3d N. H., 19th—typ'd fever.

Sergt. J. H. Kelsy, Co. H, 3d N. H., 31st—typ'd f'r.

Wm. Match, Co. H, 9th Maine, 1st—typhoid fever.

Hiram Colton, Co. E, 9th Maine, 10th—typ'd fever.

Alvin Estes, Co. A, 9th Maine, 11th—typ'd fever.

J. H. Cushman, Co. C, 9th Maine, 8th—wounds.

A. T. Williams, Co. E, 9th Maine, 24th—wounds.

Corp. J. Sweeny, Co. H, 9th Maine, 6th—wounds.

S. E. Callamore, Co. H, 9th Maine, 1st—disease of heart.

J. A. Farnham, Co. K, 9th Maine, 1st—remittent fever.

H. F. Hawkes, Co. B, 9th Maine, 1st—typ'd fever.

H. S. Firbish, Co. C, 9th Maine, 4th—typ'd fever.

A. Littlefield, Co. C, 9th Maine, 9th—typ'd fever.

J. T. Dutch, Co. C, 9th Maine, 6th—typhoid fever.

Jacob Dodge, Co. G, 9th Maine, 22d—typ'd fever.

Robert Tray, Co. C, 9th Maine, 22d—bleeding of lungs.

Lewis Tillhover, Co. A, 104th N. Y., 24th—wounds.

John Lonard, Co. G, 100th N. Y., 27th—wounds.

Wm. Petterling, Co. K, 100th N. Y., 28th—wounds.

J. W. Statley, Co. E, 176th Pennsylvania, 4th—spasms or fever.

F. Fisher, Co. E, 176th Penn., 6th—typhoid fever.

G. P. Stockburn, Co. I, 6th Ohio, 2d—typhoid fever.

Corp. I. L. Abel, Co. B, 115th N. Y., 2d—typ'd fever.

Paul Cromwell, Co. G, 115th N. Y., 6th—typ'd fever.

Geo. Cassidy, Co. D, 115th N. Y., 6th—typ'd fever.

Geo. Galesy, Co. C, 115th N. Y., 8th—typ'd fever.

L. McIntosh, Co. G, 115th N. Y., 11th—typ'd fever.

H. S. Baker, Co. B, 115th N. Y., 13th—consumption.

C. M. Barbee, Co. C, 115th N. Y., 25th—typ'd fever.

Thos. Hare, Co. B, 1st U. S. art., 5th—typ'd fever.

Wm. Weech, Co. G, 24th Mass., 23d—typ'd fever.

Sergt. S. H. Tott, Co. E, 7th N. H., 26th—wounds.

Corp. J. C. Beaver, Co. C, 76th Penn., 26th—wounds.

Wm. Jno. Co. B, 48th N. Y., 11th—typhoid fever.

F. H. Hall, Co. M, 1st Mass. cav., 26th—jaundice.

M. Misry, Co. B, 3d R. I., art. 5th—typhoid fever.

Henry Hart, 7th Connecticut, 1st—jaundice.

Civilian, S. Pete, refugee, 4th—chronic diarrhœa.

Corp. J. V. Hunter, (reb.,) 21st S. C., 18th—wounds.

Lieut. Jno. S. Bee, (reb.,) 1st S. C. A., 16th—wounds.

J. A. Prince, prisoner war, 30th—typhoid fever.

D. E. Coverly, Co. C, 7th N. H., 16th—wounds.

Lieut. S. H. Worcester, Co. B, 7th New-Hampshire, 30th—wounds.

Marvin McLean, Co. D, 39th Illinois, 2d.

Joseph Trent, Co. A, 62d Ohio, 1st.

I. I. Long, Co. K, 67th Ohio, 1st.

E. Waters, Co. I, 52d Pennsylvania, 1st.

Wm. H. Lauch, Co. E, 114th New-York.

Sergt. W. H. Weentse, Co. E, 56th Penn. 4th.

Isaac Pardt, Co. C, 56th Pennsylvania, 5th.

John Gow, Co. A, 115th New-York, 5th.

Frank H. Smith, Co. F, 176th Pennsylvania, 16th.

A. A. Stone, Co. F, 174th Pennsylvania, 16th.

Michael Burns, Co. C, 2d Rhode Island, 16th.

John A. Fill, Co. A, 9th Maine, 16th.

Noah Robinson, Co. I, 62d Ohio, 20th—wounds.

C. V. Hyle, Co. H, 48th New-York, 28th—wounds.

Corp. H. C. Hensmer, Co. K, 100th N. Y. 30th—wounds.

Edward Hillman, Co. C, 67th Ohio, 29th—wounds.

Sergt. H. G. Morrow, Co. B, 67th O., 30th—wounds.

Adjt. Dank C. Leggett, Co. B, 67th O., 31st—wounds.

Capt. J. O. Taxton, Co. D, 48th N. Y., 31st—wounds.

J. M. Hurst, (reb.,) Co. A, Chas. Bat., 26th—w'nds.

Moses Spinner, Co. A, 52d Penn., 23d—wounds.

J. M. Kresson, Co. D, 7th N. H., 25th—wounds.

Perry Hall, Co. B, 100th N. Y., 24th—wounds.

Lt. A. J. Forrest, Co. B, 62d Ohio, 24th—wounds.

Thos. Maxime, Co. C, 62d Ohio, 24th—wounds.

Andw. Sylvester, Co. G, 115th N. Y., 23d—wounds.

Saml. Smith, Co. D, 9th Maine, 23d—wounds.

F. Luckman, Co. C, 100th N. Y., 23d—wounds.

Tracy D. Wait, Co. C, 76th Penn., 23d—wounds.

T. Cummings, Co. B, 97th Penn., 20th—sun-stroke.

Andw. Keiner, Co. G, 176th Penn., 19th—jaundice.

Jos. Mayer, Co. B, 176th Penn., 19th—chronic diarrhœa.

Patrick Mulligan, Co. B, 3d New-York artillery, 20th—pluraltis.

Ezekiel Albears, Co. A, 9th Maine, Aug. 4—typhoid fever.

Corp. A. Burn, Co. A, 67th Ohio, 4th—chronic diarrhœa.

Com. Sergt. H. C. Christy, 115th New-York, 2d—diarrhœa.

C. P. Lutkin, Co. C, 24th Mass., 1st—contusion by round shot.

J. Kelly, Co. F, 3d R. I., 4th—typhoid fever.

Corp. Jos. Goodale, Co. K, 7th Conn., 2d—wounds.

David W. Towle, Co. B, 7th N. H., 2d—wounds.

Sergt. J. W. West, Co. C, 7th N. H., 9th—wounds.

COLORED TROOPS.

Collyhill Charlton, Co. I, 54th Massachusetts, 23d—wounds.

Joseph Johnson, Co. I, 54th Mass., 30th—wounds.

Saim Gedolz, servant, 46th N. Y., 26th—wounds.

Geo. Kreyer, Co. C, 54th Mass., 30th—wounds.

C. K. Reason, Co. E, 54th Mass., 27th—wounds.

M. Gilman, Co. D, 54th Mass., 27th—wounds.

E. Franklin, Co. C, 54th Mass., 31st—wounds.

J. Bancroft, Co. A, 54th Mass., 29th—wounds.

Isaac Brisbane, Co. I, 1st S. C., 29th—wounds.

MILITARY NEWS TO BE SUPPRESSED.

A STRINGENT ORDER FROM GEN. GILLMORE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Aug. 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 66.—I. The practice of giving information to their friends or to the public Press, on matters connected with military operations in progress or in contemplation, so unscrupulously indulged in by officers, citizens and soldiers in this Department, and by employes on transports, is fraught with incalculable evil to our cause, and must be stopped at once. No information, which could in any way benefit the enemy, must be divulged, directly or indirectly.

Upon the following subjects in particular, the strictest silence must be observed, viz.:

1. The names of division, brigade or post commanders.

2. The strength of regiments, brigades or divisions, except after engagements have taken place.

3. The numbers and position of regiments, brigades, divisions, batteries, or pieces of artillery.

4. Allusions to the kind or quantity of arms, cannon or ammunition.

5. The number of transports, or kind of supplies transported in any movement.

6. The description of any movement, or any allusions to its object, until the same shall have been accomplished or defeated.

7. Suggestions of future movements or attacks.

8. Any allusions whatever to scouts or reconnoissances, whether accomplished or yet in prospect.

9. The position or location of camps, batteries, pickets, military roads or outposts.

10. The publication of official reports of operations without special permission from the Department Commander.

II. Violations of this order will be met with the severest punishment known to military law and usage in the field.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.

ED. W. SERRE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ISRAEL SEALY, Captain Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

A STRIKE.

SHARP ORDER FROM CHIEF-QUARTERMASTER ELWELL.

From the New South.

The following circular has just been issued by the Chief Quartermaster of this Department. We indorse it fully. He should punish to the fullest extent of his power any insubordination among the employes at such a time as this. It is little better than a mutiny of troops in the face of the enemy.

CIRCULAR.

To the Employes of the Quartermaster's Department:

There must not be the least holding back or want of interest, or willingness to work all day, and all night too, when called on, or hesitation in obeying the order of the officer or chief man under whom you are placed. Any one who is thus guilty, shall be sent to work in the trenches, and in the works in the very front, at Morris Island.

I am determined to make short work of such worthless and wicked men as will not put forth every effort, and show an interest in the public service at this important time. Any man that will "strike" for higher wages in this emergency, should be shot.

J. J. ELWELL,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the South.

THE BIG GUN.

WHAT THE THREE HUNDRED POUND PARROTT IS EXPECTED TO DO.

From the Washington Republican.

The breaching power of the 10-inch 300-pounder Parrott rifled gun, now about to be used against the brick walls of Fort Sumter, will be best understood by comparing it with the ordinary 24-pounder siege gun, which was the largest gun employed for breaching fortifications in the Revolutionary war.

A 24-pounder round shot, which starts with a velocity of 1,625 feet per second, strikes an object at the distance of 3,500 yards, with a velocity of about 500 feet per second.

The 10-inch rifle 300 pound shot has an initial velocity of 1,111 feet, and has afterward a remaining velocity of 700 feet per second, at a distance of 3,500 yards.

From well-known mechanical laws, the resistance which these projectiles are capable of overcoming is equal to 32,750 pounds and 1,914,150 pounds, raised one foot in a second respectively. Making allowances for the difference of the diameters of these projectiles, it will be found that their penetrating power will be as 1 to 19.6.

The penetration of the 24-pounder shot at 3,500 yards, in brick work, is 32 inches. The penetration of the 10-inch projectile will therefore be between six and seven feet into the same material.

To use a more familiar illustration, the power of the 10-inch rifle shot at the distance of 3,500 yards, may be said to be equal to that of the united blows of 200 sledge hammers weighing 100 pounds each, falling from a height of ten feet and acting upon a drill ten inches in diameter.

From Albany.

THE TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—THE SIXTEENTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 13.

An official report made by Adjutant-Gen. SPEAKER to Gov. SEYMOUR to-day, shows that New-York City has furnished from the beginning of the war 37,022 men in excess of all her quotas; not counting 20,001 men sent by her on occasions of sudden peril for the defence of the National Capital.

The Sixteenth New-Hampshire regiment, Col. FISK, arrived to-day from Fort Hudson, and took the Eastern train for home.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Reports of an English Doctor Escaped from Richmond.

A Mass Convention of Unionists Called in North Carolina.

A DELEGATION TO BE SENT TO WASHINGTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The gunboat *Memphis* arrived this morning from Fort Royal, and direct from our fleet off Charleston. They left the fleet on Sunday evening last, and bring no additional news. The siege was progressing satisfactorily.

The Seventh and Eighteenth army corps are united into one, and Maj.-Gen. FOSS leaves Fortress Monroe immediately to take command of that section of the Department in Newbern. Maj. BENJAMIN E. FOSTER, A. A. G.; W. H. HAYN, Medical Director; Lieut. CHARLES E. SEYMOUR, A. D. C., and Lieut. JAMES D. ARWINE, A. D. C., all of Gen. FOSS's old Staff, accompany him to his new field of labors in that Department.

The steamer *De Molay*, from Boston, arrived in Hampton Roads this morning.

An English doctor arrived at Fortress Monroe, to-day, from Richmond. The doctor gave his name, but wished it not published. He says he left Richmond last Saturday, and came by cars to Ivor Station on the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad, 56 miles this side of Petersburgh, which is as far as the cars are running. From Ivor he came in a Virginia carriage (a one-horse two-wheeled cart) to a point six miles this side of Suffolk, and from thence he came on foot to Norfolk. He reports that there are no troops, not even a guard, in Suffolk, also that there are no troops in Richmond, but the streets are filled with rebel officers. He saw no gunboats in the harbor at Richmond; but knows that they are building two ironclads, though he does not know how far they were advanced. The doctor was in Richmond five weeks, and complains of the high prices of board—$10 per week, and hard fare at that.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Monday last, expresses strong condemnation of the course the North Carolinians are pursuing, in calling a mass convention of the Unionists of North Carolina, for the purpose of sending a delegation to Washington, D. C.

The *Enquirer* speaks hopefully of Charleston, and claims that the works of Battery Wagner have been greatly strengthened.

The doctor also says that the Southerners express a great dislike to Gen. GRANT, and say that GRANT and HOOKER are the only Federal Generals that they fear.

THE DRAFT.

It Will Re-Commence on a Week from Next Monday.

FULL PARTICULARS CONCERNING IT.

Appreciating the deep-seated and wide-spread interest which every class in our community feels concerning the approaching Draft, and all matters connected with it, we have been at considerable pains to ascertain the exact state of affairs, the prospects and the Governmental determination.

Before the original lists were sent to Washington they were carefully examined and checked by the Enrolling Board; after they were filed in the office of Col. FOX, at Washington, a Council of enrolling officers met and reexamined them.

In consequence of the representations made by Gov. SEYMOUR, they are now undergoing a third examination, with so far as obtained, the result of approximate perfection of detail.

It is deemed best by the authorities to leave certain matters of preparation in the hands of the District Provost Marshals, and one of those matters is the date at which the draft shall take place.

In two, and possibly in more of the City Districts, the draft will be recommenced on Monday the twenty-fourth instant.

Ample preparations are being made for the protection of the force engaged in the operation, and no interference whatever will be permitted, as indeed none is anticipated.

A very gratifying feature of the *modus operandi* is this: To any drafted persons who, for whatever reason elect to go themselves to the army, a furlough of longer or shorter time will be granted for the purpose of the necessary preparation for departure, the settling up or arranging of business details and so on.

Substitutes will be expected to be in immediate readiness for service, and will of course expect no furlough.

All the lists will probably have undergone the necessary examination by the 24th of the month, and the probabilities are that by the 1st of September the whole affair will be over, all the $300 paid in, and the substitutes provided, or the conscripts in the service of the United States.

THE DRAFT ELSEWHERE.

In Orleans County, N. Y.

From the Orleans Republican, Aug. 12.

The draft in this District was not exempt from the curious incidents that mark the wheel of late. The enrolling officers had put down the names of all that they could see or hear of, including the lame, blind, deaf and dead. This swelled the enrollment list, and of course the quota to be drawn. Among the names in the wheel for this town we noticed that of Gaines K. Mason, who died in the United States service nearly a year since; and W. A. Sumner, who has not resided in this town in four years.

Among the drawn in this town are Joseph BRIGHAM and Hiram WARNER, neither of whom have ever walked without artificial aid. There is one clergyman, Rev. Mr. BABCOCK, drawn. The editor of this paper and the junior of the *American* both took prizes. So also did the foreman of the office and two compositors in the *American* office. The firms of BOWELL & BLAKE and FOSTER & COLLINS yield up all their members. Justice SEYMOUR is the only legal gentleman drawn, and the medical profession loses nobody. HENRY V. VAN DUZER, who lost an arm at Gaines' Mills, and is now a clerk at Washington, is also called for. Four volunteer officers, Capt. BEAN and Lieuts. GARDNER, KENYON and CAPRON are taken. So is O. F. SUMNER, whose drawing in Genesee County we mentioned last week.

In Gaines one Clergyman, Rev. Mr. BOGUE, is drawn.

Ridgeway loses its Supervisor, Mr. GRIMES, who is, we believe, the only "firebrand" Supervisor in the county. In this town one of the drawn is a boy four years of age—at least no other person answering to the name is known there.

In looking over the names the reader will doubtless discover other freaks of fortune.

In Philadelphia.

From the Ledger, Aug. 13.

In the several Congressional Districts in Philadelphia, where Boards of Enrollment are engaged in hearing claims to exemption, an average of 25 substitutes for each District is received daily. At noon on a squad of 300 is collected together, the men are forwarded to the Army of the Potomac, under a sufficient guard. In view of the fact that substitutes from other parts of the State, as well as from other States, are going forward, the army will soon be filled. In a short time the drafted men of Philadelphia will be required to report for duty, and the additions to the army will prove a large one.

The bill in equity, filed in the Supreme Court, to test the constitutionality of the draft, by praying an injunction to restrain Provost Marshal Jones from taking a drafted man, named Manuel, will not be moved before the first Monday in September. In another instance, a writ of habeas corpus has been issued from the Court of Quarter Sessions, at the instance of a drafted man. The writ has been directed to Gen. CADWALADER, in charge of the drafted men, and he will make a return to the writ, objecting to the jurisdiction of that Court. The case may be taken up on Tuesday, at which time the Quarter Sessions meets for the purpose of disposing of habeas corpus cases.

In New-Bedford, Mass.

From the New-Bedford Mercury, Aug. 12.

There were 96 conscripts before the Board of Enrollment at New-Bedford yesterday, of whom 22 received exemption papers, 19 furnished substitutes, and 14 passed.

The substitutes were taken to camp this morning.

The following is the official statement of the operations of the Board of Enrollment up to Aug. 10:

Exempt from disease	456
Exempt for other causes	247
Passed, and not furnished substitutes or commuted	121
Commuted	40
Furnished substitutes	169
Total exemptions	1,036

—being an average of 72 per cent. exempted and 28 per cent. passed.

Judge HOAR's decision holds the drafted man responsible if his substitute proves to have been a deserter. Conscripts hardly feel safe in investing in Canadian New-Yorkers, who may by and by be claimed for service due to Uncle SAM, in a capacity other than a substitute.

In Auburn.

The Auburn *Advertiser* says that five wagon-loads of conscripts, from Lyons and other towns in Wayne County, arrived in that city yesterday morning, to the tune of "Marching Along," rendered in sonorous tones from the occupants of the leading wagon, as they drove up to the Exchange for refreshments to man and beast—hay for the latter and good dinners for the former. They were a jolly set of fellows, and looked hearty and stout, as a general thing.

Departure of Recruits.

The draft rendezvous in New-Haven was pretty nearly cleaned out yesterday by the departure in the steamer *Detroit*, of 340 men for the army of the Potomac. Seventy-one of them are for the Second Rhode Island regiment, and the rest for the Fourteenth Connecticut, which has previously received 200 men from this post.

Miscellaneous Items.

—Three table-waiters at the American House in Boston were recently drafted and immediately absented to Westboro, N. H.; they were found by the Provost-Marshal. On inquiring that they were about to be taken back to Boston, the Copperheads of the place got up a meeting in opposition, which was inaugurated by an ex-naval officer belonging in the Tenth Ward of Boston, and bearing the name of a celebrated Mormon prophet, who held forth on the "unconstitutionality" of the Conscription law, &c. The proceedings were cut short by one of the citizens announcing that they had nothing to do about the law except to enforce it, and that they would take the prisoners by the boat about to leave—at the same time exhibiting a loaded revolver. The opposition at once subsided, and the deserters were brought away without further trouble.

—A strong, able-bodied man attempted to get an exemption on the ground that he was under bight in one of the Rhode Island districts. But the doctor noticed a peculiar twist in his back, and he at once grew two inches.

—A deserter recently made an attempt to swim from McNiel's Island, Portland Harbor, to the main land, but was pursued and caught. The fellow had the price of his services—$300—with him when he attempted the escape, but lost it on the way. Besides this, he will undoubtedly be liable to punishment as a deserter.

—One of the singular incidents of the conscription at Middleporo, N. H., was the drawing of two blind brothers, John and Joseph Hatine, of East Wareham.

—A substitute in the first Rhode Island district gave his name as Samuel Burns. On examination, the letters B. O. were handsomely marked on his breast. When asked, if his name was Samuel Burns, what was the meaning of the above letters, with a twinkle of the eye he exclaimed, "That's for Bridget Connelly, my sweetheart."

The Late Expedition Up the James River.

The New-Bedford *Standard* publishes a letter from one of the crew of the steamer *Commodore Barney*, giving the following particulars of the late reconnoissance up James River:

"Last Monday we started up the river with one Monitor and one small tug, beside ourselves. We got within eleven miles of Fort Darling, when a crowd of sharpshooters fired on our three boats, and the way we poured the canister and shell into those woods was a caution. Well, we shot them up for awhile, and went up within nine miles of Fort Darling, and the Monitor anchored; but Gen. HYNSON and his aide were on the Monitor, and they came on board our boat and wanted us to proceed further up the river; we got up yesterday, and we got within six miles of Fort Darling; we picked up a white man in a boat, who was making for the masters. We told him we'd shoot him if he didn't come aboard, so he came on board, and in five minutes after that a torpedo burst under our starboard bow. I and several others were right over it when it burst, and such a T-bore you can hardly imagine. I was sent about fifteen feet into the air, and came down in the water, which was whitening in all directions. A tug that followed behind us picked me up. Two of our crew went down for the second time; many others were nearly scalded; two or three got wounded, not seriously though. One of them was by my side talking at the time; his head was cut with a piece of iron plating. The water was thrown up in torrents as high as our smoke-pipe, and then came down on our decks, overflowing everything for a time. Some jumped overboard before they were hurt. I was the only one thrown overboard. It ripped up our deck forward, and carried away considerable of our plating.

"We came down to the Monitor and anchored all night of the 5th inst. On the 6th, at 4 A. M., got under way and came down the river, which is very narrow, and with high bluffs all the way. At 6 A. M., about two hundred sharpshooters fired on us, which drove us from our guns, and then they poured in six-pound howitzer balls with a vengeance. As we got past the bluff so that we could get range, we poured in the canister, but one of their shot passed through our boiler, and we soon had steam and drifted ashore. We were lasting badly, having been struck two feet below the water. We had had fired at their range that; we were aground three-fourths of an hour, and expected every minute they would be upon us. We were under a very high bluff and couldn't get our guns to bear at all. We were in a tight fix, and all that stopped them from coming on that hill was a long marsh that they couldn't cross. Finally the tug came back and towed us off. When we got down to the Monitor there was another big three foot hot just come up the river. The tugs towed the Monitor and she came home behind. We came out of it first-rate; not a man was hurt. When we got down to Malvern Hill they opened up awful fire on us, the same way as the others did—sharpshooters to drive us away from our guns; then the shell and shot were terrible, raking us fore and aft. Remember we had no steam at all. They waited until the Monitor got by, then they cooked iron into us rough and ready, and we into them, when the sharpshooters stopped firing.

"We are completely riddled. One of our pilot-houses is knocked to pieces, the Captain's room is done up, and the Purser's office looks like a carpenter's shop. The Doctor was lying in his berth, and a six-pound shot went through the whole length of it and never touched the old fellow. The bullets came thick as hail, and the protection we had was the iron plating that was not touched by the torpedo on the port side. The whole crew had to lie flat when the bullets came.

"The Captain is a brave little fellow, encouraging us men all the time and no hard words spoken. The rest of the officers don't want to try it over again, and I don't blame them."

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Sanford E. Church, Albion; O. Vibbard, Albany; and E. G. Knight, Massachusetts; Col. J. W. Shafer, Illinois; and Henry Wilson, U. S. N., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Cols. R. O. Smoot, Washington; C. M. Alexander, U. S. A.; and T. Chapman, Rochester; Capt. Upton and family, San Francisco; Thomas Sally, California; C. E. and E. A. Armstrong, Rhode Island; and J. C. Woods, Nicaragua, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Wm. G. Fargo, San Francisco; S. C. Robinson, Washington, D. C.; Col. Farrar, Fort Richmond; Col. Dahlgreen, U. S. Army; J. De Graff and H. L. Pilkington, U. S. Navy; and Capt. M. A. Phelon, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, are at the Astor House.

Hon. O. Kendrick, Waterbury; Capt. Gardiner, steamer *Arago*; Col. W. S. Tisdale, Fifty-ninth New-York; G. L. Stiles, Fishkill; C. Arnold, Pawtucket; and Capt. G. S. Burns, Connecticut, are at the Lafarge House.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen, with $313,464 in Treasure.

News from Central America and the United States of Colombia.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall on the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, with the California mails and passengers, and $313,464 in treasure, consigned as follows:

FROM ASPINWALL.			
Order	$800	C. M. Grant & Co.	[illegible]
Barnes, Valentine Rus- sing	[illegible]	Jno. J. Boorman & Co.	$[illegible]
Parsons & Potter	[illegible]	A. G. Hawley	[illegible]
Colgate & Hoffman	9,[illegible]	H. Cohen & Co.	[illegible]
J. & W. Smith	[illegible]	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	[illegible]
Mrs. Isaac Dubois	[illegible]	Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]
		Harmony's Nephews	[illegible]
Total	64,[illegible]	Total	[illegible]
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		From Aspinwall	[illegible]
Order	$[illegible]	Grand total	$313,464
Jo. Hallgarten & Co.	[illegible]		
De Witt, Kibbe & Co.	[illegible]		
Jennings & Brewster	15,[illegible]		

Our correspondence, with details of General Ammen and Isthmus news, will be found below:

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Commercial News—Condition of Salvador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador*, from Central American ports, arrived here on the evening of the 4th inst., bringing 20 passengers and the following freight:

For Southampton—416 cerrones countersoil, 1 bale cotton, 5 packages treasure. Liverpool—640 cerrones sarsaparilla, 7 bales cotton, 400 hides, 2 bales skins, 1 box silver. New-York—4 bags cotton

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

MORE ABOUT THE FASHIONS.

[illegible]

Robe of mohair, of the geraldo shade, crossed with stripes of black. A goffered flounce, about six inches wide, with a band of [illegible] edged with black braid; above this is a row of pattes of taffetas, about three inches apart. The body has a basque behind, and waistcoat front trimmed to imitate an open jacket [illegible]. Straw bonnet trimmed [illegible].

Another, of the same description, is of gray taken, trimmed with five rows of black velvet above the hem. [illegible]

Narrow stripes and checks are much used for young ladies' dresses. [illegible] with bouffant sleeves, and worn over a chemisette of tucked muslin with puffed sleeves.

White dresses are much worn. Plain muslins are made with three goffered flounces, or one broader one with a *bouillonné* above, or, still more fashionably, with ornaments of black guipure.

Muslin dresses over blue, lilac or pink taffetas are becoming quite in demand. These robes are made high, and the camail or scarf is lined with the same color as the skirt. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed in various styles, sometimes with fluted flounces with a heading, or with a simple hem, an insertion of Valenciennes, or guipure mixed with narrow frills of muslin. These robes of organdi, lined with colors, are worn for carriage drives, wedding visits, or evening dress. A broad sash of taffetas, fringed at the ends, is now worn with this toilette.

White alpacas, or foulard [illegible], are trimmed with colored flounces or braided in colors. Plaid taffetas are also used as trimmings on white alpacas.

The burnous, the camail, and the paletot are made of the same material as the dress. These should be accompanied by the position hat of grey straw with colored feathers.

The organdi dresses over colored silk are always worn with rice-straw, crinoline, chip, tulle, crape, or Italian straw bonnets, lightly and elegantly trimmed.

We have noticed a very elegant sea-side dress, of *leather-colored taffetas, trimmed with a band of real* leather, with steel edgings, below which was a deep fringe of thick silk, nearly reaching the bottom of the skirt. The body, which was ornamented with leather bands to match the skirt, was opened over a waistcoat of plaited cambric, with a jabot of lace placed on the edge of a rich insertion. Flat sleeves, open to the elbow, trimmed to match. A leather purse, ornamented with steel studs, was suspended to the leather belt. A coligny hat, of Italian straw, with the edge covered with velvet the same shade as the dress. A feather to match, turned round on one side, was attached to the crown by a band of leather, fastened with steel clasps in front.

The following is very elegant and suitable for full dress: A robe of mauve taffetas, trimmed on the skirt with bouquets of mauve and white feathers, mixed with chenille. These bouquets appear to be fastened upon the skirt by an insertion of Chantilly lace, tied like a ribbon bow, à Louis XV., at the bottom of each bouquet. The insertion is edged with white taffetas. Corsage amazone, open over a plain body, buttoned up the front. A splendid burnous of Chantilly lace is worn over this toilette, which is completed by a mauve crape bonnet, trimmed with white and mauve feathers and black lace.

Grenadines are much admired both for their excellence and lightness.

A simple and elegant dress is composed of pearl-grey taffetas with long train, and the indispensable goffered frill at bottom; plain high body and scarf of the same material, with the plaits at the neck fastened down with ribbon bows, and edged round with guipure; a deep frill of guipure all round the scarf.

A second robe of maize colored *tussu Mexicain*. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed above the hem, with a broad insertion of antique guipure placed over white taffetas. A burnous of the same material, with an insertion all round; the hood composed of guipure lined with white taffetas. The tassels of floss silk are placed at distances up the cell, so as to fall over the back of the head when raised. Shaded feathers are much used as ornaments on bonnets. Flowers are generally adopted.

A NOTE FOR THE DOCTORS.

A REMEDY FOR DIPTHERIA.

From Galignani.

This affection which comprises those known under the various names of bad sore throat, angina, croup, and the French *angine couenneuse*, has hitherto been considered one of the most difficult to cure. We some time back gave an account of Dr. Trideau's method, which consists in administering storax under the form of a syrup; but we now find in the *Revue Thérapeutique*, a paper by Dr. A. De Grand Boulogne, Vice Consul at Havanna, in which he mentions ice as an infallible specific. As this, from its extreme simplicity, would, if effective, be far superior to any yet tried, we cannot refrain from quoting the cases mentioned by the author, who had published this remedy as far back as February, 1860, and consequently complains, (not without reason, if its efficacy is such as he describes it) of the inexcusable negligence of practitioners in not taking notice of it, thereby allowing many valuable lives to be lost. The following cases came under his observation after that date. In March and April, 1861, the disease in question broke out under an epidemic form, and chiefly attacked adults with such virulence that in one week three young women died in one house. One of Dr. De Grand's patients, afflicted with blephoritis, was seized with it, and as he could not immediately attend, owing to the severity of the case, another physician was called in, who ordered [illegible] and aluminous gargles, which produced no effect. At length Dr. De Grand came, and found the tonsils greatly swollen, and a false membrane covering them. He immediately administered small pieces of ice, and by the following morning the tumefaction of the tonsils had diminished by half, and the false membrane had nearly disappeared. That very evening she was enabled to take food. Profiting by this example, a few days [illegible] with sore throat, presenting the same preliminary symptoms as those of his [illegible]; but he, without waiting for the doctor, at once took some ice, and was rid of his sore throat in a few hours. Some days later, Dr. De Grand was summoned to a young lady who had been laboring under the disease for some forty-eight hours; all remedies had failed, and the parents, relations and friends of the family were plunged in the deepest sorrow. When Dr. De Grand ordered ice, a general cry of astonishment was uttered by all present. "Ice for a sore throat! Impossible! It was sheer murder!" Dr. De Grand maintained his ground, and after much expostulation, during which much time was lost, he obtained his end. Before 36 hours were over the patient was in full convalescence. Being at Vera Cruz on a mission, he was requested to see a young man who was attacked with malignant sore throat, and had been treated without effect by cauterizations with hydrochloric acid and astringent gargles. Here again he had to battle with the prejudices of the family, but was at length allowed to administer ice. The young man recovered in the course of the following day. Dr. De Grand has now been using this remedy for the last twelve years, without having met with a single failure. This is what he says, but even if only half of what he says were true, the method should be tried by others. Cold gargles have been

[illegible] employed with success by Dr. Blanc, of Hamburg; why not ice?

MR. COBDEN AND THE TIMES.

Mr. Cobden, M. P., is out with a couple of sharp letters addressed to the London *Times*. That journal saw fit to publish a garbled report of his observations [illegible] rial, while the speech of Mr. Laird, though not occupying [illegible], was published in full, with the cutbacks and quotations given verbatim. This capricious deviation from the usual mode of dealing, because Mr. Cobden's views differed from those of the editors, could not be borne in silence, and the Lancashire gentleman sent a note which he hoped would be published, denying the general accuracy of the report. In reply he received a private explanatory letter from the reporter, and [illegible] to the editor, in which Mr. Cobden says: "I do not ask for private explanations. Circumstances have tended to give the *Times* a virtual monopoly of the reports of our debates in Parliament, and every member of the House, as well as the public, is therefore interested in the equitable exercise of its power, or in finding a remedy against the abuse of it. Whether the garbled [illegible] or design, it is a public one, and can easily be redressed publicly. I now, therefore, again to request the publication of my former letter, unless (but I do not ask this) you should think it more fair to print the speech as it appeared in the *Morning Star*, which, although not free from verbal inaccuracies, is a full report of what I said, and contains the quotations which were wholly omitted from your report." The *Times* of the following day reproduced the report from the *Morning Star*, but it was accompanied and followed by partial allusions to, and extracts from, the correspondence which has led to the publication of the above letters.

"HOW THE REBELS CARRY ON WAR."

The correspondent of the *Times*, who accompanied Gen. Lee's army during the late invasion of the North, writes:

"The greatest surprise has been expressed to me by officers from the Austrian, Prussian and English armies, each of which has now a representative here — one of them (the Prussian) quasi-official, the other two private individuals travelling for their own pleasure — that volunteer troops, provoked by nearly 27 months of unparalleled ruthlessness and wantonness of which their country has been the scene, should be under such control and willing to act in harmony with the long-suffering forbearance of President Davis and Gen. Lee. Individual cases of atrocity of course there have been, likely, if got hold of by the Northern Press, to point many an argument from singular to universal, and to be represented as the invariable rule of action for the rebel army. One solitary case of rape has been reported, certain, as the perpetrator has been caught, to be visited with condign punishment, or, in other words, with death; two murders of private individuals, an offset to many dozens of murders inflicted with impunity by the Federals on Southerners. Among them I may mention the case of Mr. Bennet B. Scott, of Fauquier County, in Virginia — a man respected on this continent very much as Mr. Hamer is in England — who, apparently to the delight of the Washington Cabinet, was ruthlessly robbed and murdered by some Yankee stragglers, and likely to be signally avenged by Gen. Lee. But, with some exceptions, the damage done in Pennsylvania consists in the seizure of many horses, cattle, stores, wagons and much forage, in exchange for which Confederate money has been paid, or, if preferred, receipts have been given in the name of the Confederate Government. Not a barn has been burned, not a shed destroyed. Upon each side of the execrable road which leads from Hagerstown to Chambersburgh a broad track as wide as Regent-street has been trodden down by the onward rise of horse and foot; beyond this damage there has been none, save such as is comprised in the plucking of a few cherries from the abundant cherry trees which grow wild in this latitude, and the occasional larceny of a few chickens. To-day a spectacle was witnessed, the like of which, in my belief, has never been exhibited by any great captain during the last 100 years. Gen. Lee wandered a few yards away from his quarters, and observed a rail fence girding a field, of which a few rails had been pulled down and a gap into the field opened. With his own hands, and unassisted, he commenced repairing the fence, until at last Dr. Cullen, of Gen. Longstreet's Staff, came to his assistance, and together they made good the damage. I am told that whenever he has observed them he has, either personally or through his staff, ordered the rebel blackbirds to desist from pilfering the cherry trees."

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.

From Galignani.

A curious communication was sent in last week to the Academy of Sciences, by M. Morvan, in which he describes a method of his for obtaining direct photographic impressions upon stone, and which he can afterwards print off. He first gives the stone a coating, applied in the dark, of a varnish composed of albumen and bichromate of ammonia. Upon this he lays the right side of the image to be reproduced, whether it be on glass, canvas or paper, provided it be somewhat transparent. This done, he exposes the whole to the action of light, for a space of time varying between 30 seconds and 3 minutes, if in the sun; and between 10 and 25 minutes, if in the shade. He then takes off the original image, and washes his stone, *first with soap and water, and then with pure water only, and immediately after inks it* with the usual inking roller. The image is already fixed, for it begins to show itself in black on a white ground. He now applies gum water, lets the stone dry, which is done in a few minutes, and the operation is complete; copies may at once be struck off by the common lithographic process. The process may be explained thus: The varnish has been fixed and rendered insoluble by the action of light wherever it could penetrate; but, on the contrary, all the parts of the varnish protected by the dark portions of the image still retain their solubility, and are, therefore, still liable to be acted upon by the soda and acid contained in the soap, of which they moreover retain a part of the substance. Hence the action produced on the stone is a combination of etching and lithography. The advantages of the process may be briefly summed up as follows: Simplicity and rapidity in the operation, exactness in reproducing the design; no need of negative impressions on glass or paper; the positive original comes out positive; the original design or model is not spoilt during the process, and the cost is trifling, owing to the cheapness of the substances.

THE LOSS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

The report relative to the loss of this ship, near Cape Race, on the 27th of April last, has been prepared for transmission to the Board of Trade, by Mr. Rattler and Capts. Harris and Baker, before whom the official inquiry into the circumstances attending the wreck took place. The Court characterize the conduct of the late Capt. Burgess, in driving the ship at the rate of twelve knots an hour when she was passing a dangerous coast, as highly reprehensible. Capt. Burgess is also severely blamed for not using the lead when the ship was so near Cape Race, and in a position which he must have known from recent surveys was a most dangerous one. The Court approve of the regulations drawn up by Messrs. Allan Brothers, the owners of the steamer, and regret that the officers did not pay more attention to them.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Here are two wonderful stories. Says the *Journal de Constantinople*: "One evening last week two young men of the Isle of Prinkipo were returning in a caique from a sporting excursion on the coast of Asia, when they suddenly heard a noise for which they could not account; but soon after they perceived over their heads an enormous bird, the sight of which filled them with alarm. Seizing their guns they both fired at it, and were still more amazed when they heard broken words and cries which could only proceed from human organs. They at once steered for the spot where the supposed bird had fallen, and were struck with stupefaction on finding that what they had taken for a volatile was a man with an immense pair of mechanical wings. They took him into their boat, and were not a little relieved on finding that he had only received a few small shot in the legs. This new Icarus was flying from Antigone to Piati to visit a young person whom he wished to marry, but whose parents were opposed to the match. To visit his lady love he has invented and made the wings he wore, and had already twice crossed the strait between the islands. On his third journey his flight was cut short by this untoward accident. He is now at Piati."

—A St. Petersburgh letter in the *Cologne Gazette* says: "By an order of the day Prince Nicholas, of Oldenburg, a relation to the Emperor Alexander, to whom he is Aide-de-Camp, and Colonel of a regiment of dragoons, has been removed from active service from illness. The Prince is, however, in excellent health, and is now in Germany with his young wife. His recent secret marriage with a Russian lady named Bulareb, has greatly irritated the Imperial family of Russia, and led to the withdrawal of his command."

—The London papers tell of a water-walker who has achieved success. He put an air-tight vessel on his breast, and another on his back — both worn under his clothes. He had also a sort of small paddle on each heel fixed so that when his foot moved forward the paddle moved sideways, and when the paddle was subjected to a lateral pressure it offered a flat surface to the water. This arrangement enabled him to walk with ease.

—A woman has been arrested at Barcelona for practicing magic, and in the very act of making cabalistic conjurations. In her apartment were found philtres to produce affection, elixir to insure long life, powders to produce death, a magical cat, entirely black with the exception of the required tuft of white at the end of the tail, and a quantity of diabolical emblems.

—The affair of M. Dimier, a Government member of the Corps Legislatif, who, being provoked by a libel in the *Figaro* upon a lady under his protection, took the law into his own hands, and committed a ferocious assault upon M. de Villemessant, was sentenced to a fine of 500 francs and two months' imprisonment, came on before the Court of Appeal. The judgment is confirmed, with the single variation that the imprisonment is reduced to one month.

—Members of the families of Sheehan, of [illegible] Donoghue, and Connors, [illegible] recently from a fair at Limerick, when a quarrel arose respecting some land which had long been in dispute. [illegible] and sticks and stones were freely used on both sides. Such was the deadly intensity of the fight that six persons received very dreadful injuries, the skulls of several of them having been fractured badly, and [illegible].

—A very ingenious improvement has been made in the [illegible] scabbards used by the battalion of Light Infantry of the French Imperial Guard. When the sword is withdrawn the upper part of the scabbard contracts to one-half its length, and consequently is much more convenient during the period of action. When the sword is returned to the scabbard it resumes its usual form.

—Olibert Firs, a Brixham fisherman, the other day, made the voyage from Sunderland to Brixham, a distance of 400 miles on the ocean, in an open boat, eighteen feet long. This surpasses the feat of the two Cambridge students who recently rowed from Boston to Boulogne, something over three hundred miles, in a couple of wherries.

—In a report recently presented to the French Academy of Sciences, by M. Genin, that gentleman states that he has discovered a sure and easy means of ascertaining whether eggs will produce cock or hen chickens. He says that after three years' experience he has found that eggs containing male germs are wrinkled at the small end, and those containing female germs are perfectly smooth at both ends.

—A Naples letter of the 25th, says: "The heat is more intense than we have felt for many years; the sun goes down every night as red as blood, and rain, which has not visited us for four months, still keeps off. Every blade of grass is parched up, and the episcopacy is likely to come in aid of the Church to establish a perpetual fast."

—Among the Mexican prisoners of war who have arrived at Brest are 12 Generals, 26 Colonels, 25 Lieut.-Colonels, 56 Commandants or financial and post-office agents, 129 Captains, 123 Lieutenants and 188 Sub-lieutenants.

—The Prince Ottajano, a Government official who presides over the royal palace at Naples, having a large private income, has disposed of the whole of his salary, amounting to 12,500*l.*, in works of charity and benevolence.

—Mr. Thompson, the surgeon who recently performed an operation on the King of the Belgians, has," says the *Journal de Bruxelles*, "received a fee of 100,000f., and the Cross of Commander of the Order of Leopold."

—The German journals state that on the 22d ult., at Mulheim, on the Ruhr, the wife of a day laborer gave birth to four infants, two boys and two girls. "The mother and the children, adds the report, are doing well."

—Emma Livry, the French dancer died on the 26th, at Neuilly, after nine long months of intense torture since the accident of her gauze dress catching fire on the boards of the opera.

GERRITT SMITH ON THE WAR.

A Speech Delivered to the Citizens of Albany.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Aug. 12.

The unusual hour named for Mr. Smith's speech (3 o'clock in the afternoon) prevented as full an attendance as was desirable. There were, nevertheless, 500 or 600 present.

Mr. Smith opened his speech by the question: What is it to go for your country? Emphatically is it our duty now to go for our country, when she is all right, and her foes all wrong. To go for her is to go for all her domain — to be unconditional — and to love her with that Jewish love for Jerusalem, which took pleasure even in her stones, and favored the dust thereof. *He who is a true patriot will never give up any portion of his country, even to secure the abolition of Slavery.* To go for our country is to go for her chosen form of Government — for her Constitution — not to prate for it, or to affect a regard for it, for the very purpose of aiding the enemy, but to favor it for its great principles of justice, liberty and equality. But the most effective way to go *for* our country is to go *against* her enemies. We must stand by the Government. Not to stand by the Government is not to stand by the country. The Government represents the country, and it is represented by strong, pure and patriotic men. The President, for whom I did not vote, is a pure and an intelligent man. Washington always excepted, we never had a President more to be honored and more to be loved than Abraham Lincoln. Whatever is Pro-Slavery in his character is the result of early education — for which no man is accountable. You may not have detected this defect, as I have; for your thoughts have not like mine been concentrated on this one subject these twenty or thirty years. The evidence I have found in his recent retaliatory proclamation. In that proclamation he says: For every Union soldier taken and sold into Slavery, one rebel prisoner shall be put to compulsory labor on the public works. But this is no due offset; for compulsory labor is not Slavery. The minor and the apprentice are subjected to compulsory labor. The great calamity of the slave is, that he is deprived of the protection of law, and thrust down to the level of the brute. But a man put to compulsory labor on the public works is still under the protection of law. How could the President have fallen into such a mistake? *For every Federal soldier sold into slavery, at least a thousand rebels should be put to compulsory labor*, to render the retaliation equivalent.

But I said we must stand by the Government. The man who says the Government has changed the purpose of the war utters a wicked slander. No wonder there are mobs when men in high positions utter the slander that the war is now waged to abolish Slavery. The object of the war is to secure the unconditional submission of the rebels — without armistice or terms. To buy them off by concessions would dishonor the nation. No other nation would respect us. If compelled to yield, we might hope for both sympathy and respect; but to dishonorably succumb would be enduring disgrace.

We must not idly discuss what we will do with the rebels and their property when we conquer them. Such speculations are pernicious and only tend to divide loyal men. It is time enough to discuss these questions when the enemy is conquered. Besides, no man can to-day say what should be done with them. If they come back haughtily and still of a rebellious spirit, one course of action will be necessary; while, if they show a humble spirit, quite another course of action will be proper. We can then afford to be generous.

We must also insist that, during the prosecution of this war, all other nations must let us alone. Ours is a family quarrel with which there must be no outside interference. We will tolerate neither intervention nor mediation. The one we shall pronounce impertinence, and the other we shall construe into war.

I have said we must insist on the unconditional submission of the rebels. Our opposition to the rebels must also be unconditional. We must make no conditions on behalf of the Republican, Democratic, or Abolition parties. *We must make no conditions.* If the rebellion triumphs, let all else die, for all, family, wealth, party — all would be worthless without a country. *The rebellion must be put down at whatever cost or at whatever sacrifice.* The Republican or Democrat who is intent only on helping his party, is in league with rebels. Are there Abolitionists who will not go for crushing treason unless Government shall pledge itself to prosecute the war until Slavery is abolished? Let me say to them, *I have no sympathy with you. I know you only as enemies of my country.* The true doctrine is — let come what may of Temperance, of Abolitionism, of Republicanism, of Democracy, the rebellion must and shall be put down. It is not now put down, only because we have not been as earnest in putting it down as the rebels have in putting it up. We are, in this war, to be brothers. We are to know no man by his party name, but only as anti-rebellion men. In the course of my long life, I have had to do something against intemperance and Slavery; but since the bombardment of Sumpter, I have been ready to work with all against rebellion — to work, if you please, with the greatest drunkard on my right, and the greatest Pro-Slavery man on my left. If Abolitionists refuse to work with me, without some pledge for the abolition of Slavery, it is little to their credit that they allow the sin of Slavery to blind their eyes to the greater sin of rebellion. If, as some say, Slavery and rebellion are one, then put down the rebellion and Slavery falls with it.

Mr. S. proceeded, at length, to speak of his veneration for the Constitution, but of his greater veneration for the country, arguing that it is better to have the country than the Constitution even; for the country never could be reanimated, while the Constitution could be.

Gov. Seymour had said that the North had annoyed the South by talking against Slavery. But talk is no justification for war. Our Government tolerates talk even against better things than Slavery — if anything better can be imagined! But you legislated against Slavery. Very well, perhaps so. But has not the South legislated unconstitutionally in favor of Slavery. But, for both North and South, there was the open door of the Supreme Court. The South, however, preferred war to that tribunal. Dwelling upon this point at length, Mr. Smith said he had spoken somewhat disparagingly of one-idea men. But I would we were all one-idea men in the work of putting down the rebellion. I would not allow any other idea to interpose. Then we should conquer — conquer speedily — conquer grandly.

Now, I wish to say a word on the draft, and the Conscription act under which the draft is made. It is held that the Constitution does not give Congress the power to compel men to join our armies, and drive back and subdue those who are seeking the life-blood of the nation. Why, then, does it mean Congress with the power to declare war, raise armies and create navies? It seems to give much power, while in fact it is only a source of weakness. But it has the right. It could not be a National Legislature without it. Of course, I am glad the Constitution recognizes the right, but it don't create it. The right is is older than the Constitution — it inheres in every nation. The Constitution no more creates the right than the Bible creates the right of a parent to govern and protect his child. The one is an inherent parental right, the other an inherent national right.

But the people tell us the law is oppressive to the poor. The State Militia law is oppressive to the poor, but the National Conscript law saves the poor. Under the State law many minor officials are exempt; under the National law only the President and Vice-President, heads of Executive Departments, the Judiciary and Governors of States, and these in the main would naturally be exempt by reason of their age. In addition, there [illegible] exemptions. (The speaker here alluded to the different classes of persons exempt by reason of having dependent relatives, and then proceeded.)

Now, what think you of stigmatizing this law as oppressive to the poor? Did you ever see a law so tender of the poor, so mercifully unsparing of the poor? [illegible]

But it is said, that three hundred dollar clause — that three hundred dollar clause! You surely will not be so dependent as to claim that that does not oppress the poor? I will be so impudent. (Applause.) There is no provision of the law so merciful to the poor. Were there no commutation clause in the law, the price of a substitute would run up three, four and five times that fixed by this clause. That would put exemption out of the reach of every poor man, even though he had friends willing to aid him. With the clause, as it is, a large number of the poor may commute, either from their own unaided resources, or by the aid of their friends. But you say, we cannot let you off this way.

If the Government desired to serve the poor, why did it not put the price of commutation at say $50? Because, with that money it could not have obtained substitutes, and consequently repeated drafts would have been necessary. This would have resulted very disastrously to the poor. It would have ended in the final drafting of every man who could not raise $50; and, if the Government had not then men enough, it would have to go without. I have heard men say that all ought to be compelled to go that are drafted. Such comments are ill-natured, and ill-considered. There are many among the rich and the poor who ought not to go. Where necessary, let the poor man stay home, and attend to his family, and the rich man remain to keep his factory in operation, that those who are home may have employment; that the country may continue prosperous, and its wealth productive, in order that there may be something to tax to furnish money to carry on the war.

The speaker next alluded to the clamor against the Conscription law, and the demand of Gov. Seymour, in his letter to the President, that the draft be suspended and its constitutionality tested. The country could not afford such suspension. Men were needed, and we must assume the constitutionality of this law the same as every other. Let those who desire to, test it, but in the meantime the draft must go on. The law must be enforced, because it is a law for the salvation of the country. (Applause.) Gov. Seymour makes the great question to be, whether the law is constitutional, while I make the great question to be, whether we have patriotism enough among us to carry it out. (Applause.) Had there never been an unpatriotic breast, there never would have been a question raised as to the constitutionality of this law. (Applause.) Was there ever anything so shameless as to see people — when rebels in arms are stalking up to their very doors, intent on the disruption of their country and the overthrow of its institutions — to see them sneaking up to the Constitution, and poring over its provisions, that they may find some way by which they can constitutionally avoid doing anything for its protection?

The speaker further alluded to the sham veneration for the Constitution professed by some, and expressed his own devotion to it, believing that it did not stand in the way of a vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebels unconditionally submitted. The action of New-York and other cities in trying to buy off their quota, and thus deprive the country of the men it needed, was condemned. The taxing of small estates was condemned, and the principle of taxing surplus capital sufficient to meet all the expenses of the Government strongly urged. The income tax — against which there had been so much grumbling — should be doubled.

The severity of the rebel conscription and the lightness of our own was alluded to, and the action of demagogues in inciting opposition to it strongly denounced. Such demagogues are often as silly as they are weak. They are silly enough to think the Government will depart from its purpose to crush the rebellion, from fear of their threats. Even the Governor called on the President to stop the draft. He thought he had found out his mistake by this time. (Applause.) The necessity of educating the people to a more fervent loyalty and love of country was alluded to, and the example of Greece, Rome, Poland, &c., commended. If that love of country prevailed that should, men would not be found comparing every line of the law with the letter of the Constitution, to see if it technically agreed. No! we would only consider what is best for the country and the prosecution of the war for the preservation of its unity.

The speaker closed with an eloquent appeal on love to country, which was received with loud and prolonged applause.

Gen. McClernand on the War.

The Union men of Sangamon and Menard Counties, Ill., had a grand rally near Pleasant Plains on Saturday, Aug. 8, at which Gen. McClernand was present and spoke. The *State Journal* thus sketches his remarks:

"He commenced by referring to our glorious nation, believed that the heart of the nation was sound, and that it pulsated enthusiastically for the Union; and the reason was, because the hearts of the people were right. Demagogues were hurrying the people into infamy — the danger was imminent, not because of an armed foe, but because of internal dissension and a design to complicate a rebellion by a revolution at home. There may be, in the estimation of some, a time to ground our arms. *Is there any one who would do this? If* so, he is unfit to be called a citizen. He believed the time had passed for compromises; it had been offered the South; while in Congress he had voted for it, and, since then, others had done so. But the South had refused the day of compromise had passed. Let the sword settle the question, there was no other way. We might patch up as many compromises as we pleased, and it would amount to nothing. He declared that the peace cry meant the surrender of our dignity, our honor and our rights to the rebellion; it meant small Custom-houses along the banks of the noble Mississippi, for the collection of tribute and the crushing of our commerce; and would the men of Illinois consent to this? No! no! never! One of the results of an ignominious peace would be the overhauling of our cargoes at the different points along the river banks; but rather than submit to this, we will do as our ancestors told Jefferson: if you will not give us a place for the storage of our cargoes at New-Orleans, we will take it ourselves. He believed there could be no peace consistent with the dignity of the old Union that does not secure all these objects. The ghosts of our brave men who have fallen for their country would rise up and curse us if we demanded less. He was for teaching the rebels a lesson that they would not forget for a century. He referred to those who said we could not conquer a peace, and stated that in a little more than two years we had carried the war from Cairo to Memphis, from Memphis to Vicksburgh, and from Vicksburgh to New-Orleans, and we had also whipped the rebels in the East, and our course had been onward. It was an insult to an honest man to say that twenty millions of Northern men cannot conquer five millions. He spoke of the horrors of the Revolution, and its cost in blood, treasure and intellect, and claimed this war as the second war of Independence; and those who were willing to surrender these rights deserved to lose their Government — it was above their merit. Our Government was the asylum of the oppressed of the world. All men were interested in the preservation of the Government, and it was better that we should all perish, than the Government should perish, and with it the hopes of the world. Let this rebellion be successful and others will spring up, and war and desolation will reign throughout our land to the destruction of our commerce. He referred to the immortal Jackson — to the machinations of the infamous Calhoun and his nullification doctrines, and the predictions of the former in regard to Slavery, that the opposition of the South would be based upon it, &c. Reference was made to those who would read him out of the Democratic party because he was for a vigorous prosecution of the war, reminding them that the Democratic party had always been a war party, citing history in proof of his assertion; and at the same time asking the pertinent question, 'When the Democratic party became a peace party?'; and referred to the several wars which had been planks in the Democratic platform. He knew that he was running counter to the sentiments of some of his party, but the man that would bow to public opinion, when that opinion was wrong, was a coward and unfit for the rights of citizens. He believed that the men who stood by the country would be the ones whose names would be brightest upon the pages of history; and warned Democrats not to be deceived by demagogues, who were leading the people to oppose the war, and who are having a short triumph by the absence of loyal men in the army. Their return would be like the lightning reducing the oak. He advised Democrats to stand by the Government, and if they had grievances, seek redress at the ballot-box.

Various other topics were ably discussed, which, for want of space, we are obliged to omit. The speech was well received, and at its close three cheers were given for Gen. McClernand."

The Ninth Army Corps.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Mill Dale, Miss., Sunday, July 26, 1863.

When the Ninth army corps entered actively on the campaign in Mississippi, the First division of the Sixteenth army corps, under command of Brig.-Gen. William S. Smith, was temporarily attached to it, constituting its Third division, very nearly as large as our other two divisions together. We were the left wing of the army in its advance to Jackson, the whole under the command of Maj.-Gen. Sherman. On our return to this place, this division was returned to its corps. The following is Gen. Smith's reply to Gen. Parke's order of transfer:

Headquarters First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Jackson, Miss., July 25, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. J. G. Parke, Commanding Ninth Army Corps:

Sir: Your order transferring our division to the Fifteenth army corps is just received. Permit me, in behalf of the division I command, to tender to you our thanks for your uniform kindness to us, and for the interest you have manifested in our welfare during our temporary assignment to duty with your corps.

I am happy to assure you that the opportunity afforded us to witness the conduct of the Eastern troops of your command, has convinced us that they possess valor and discipline which we may well emulate.

Longer association would, we doubt not, have matured and strengthened the friendship so auspiciously begun. Our best wishes for your welfare and success will constantly attend you.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. S. SMITH,

Brigadier-General Commanding First Division.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Doom of the Rioters.

LIST OF RIOTERS SENTENCED DURING THE AUGUST TERM OF THE COURT OF SESSIONS.

The Court of General Sessions adjourned yesterday for the Term, having been in session nearly two weeks. The Court has been mainly occupied during the present Term in the trial of cases growing out of the late riots. There are many indictments yet pending against participators in the riots, and many complaints are on file in the District Attorney's office, on which no indictments have yet been found; but owing to the extreme heat of the weather, and to the fact that, in many of the riot cases the prosecuting authorities desire time to perfect the chain of evidence against the parties under arrest, the Recorder concluded not to continue the August Term of the Court any longer than two weeks. Enough cases have been tried, however, during these two weeks to give the rioters a foretaste of the doom that awaits them, and to serve as an example to such as may be disposed to renew the scenes which were witnessed in this City last month. In all the cases tried during this Term, of persons charged with crime committed during the riots, there has been only one acquittal, and that was in the case of a man who was proved to have been forced to join the mob against his will, and also escaped from the rioters as soon as he got a chance. In one case the jury did not agree, and in all the other cases tried the jury promptly found a verdict of guilty. The cases which remained pending at the adjournment of the Court were, on motion of the District-Attorney, transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which holds its next regular session in October. More important cases than any that have been tried during the last week will be brought on at that term — cases of murder and arson committed during the riots — the details of which, when brought out by the testimony, will cause the community to stand aghast with horror. It is to be hoped that a Judge will occupy the bench of the Oyer and Terminer who will perform his duty to the public with the same fearlessness, impartiality and justice that have characterized the course of Recorder Hoffman during the recent trials.

CLOSING SENTENCES.

At the opening of the Session, yesterday morning, a large audience had collected to witness the closing scenes of the term. The convicts whose sentences had been postponed were brought up from the Tombs to receive the final judgment of the Court, and many of them had friends in Court to witness the last act of their degradation and to bid them a final adieu.

The first prisoner called to the bar was

John Halligan, a youth of 20, convicted of riot. The Recorder said that his was one of the minor cases of guilt, and in consideration of his previous good character, which had been established to the satisfaction of the Court, he would be mild with him and sentence him to the Penitentiary for thirty days.

Patrick Hennedy and Daniel McGivern, convicted of riot, were next brought out. The Recorder said the evidence showed their cases to be much worse than that of Halligan, and he should sentence them to two months each in the Penitentiary.

Patrick Butler, a boy of 15 years of age, who pleaded guilty to participating in the mob, was sent to the House of Refuge.

James H. Whitten, alias Whitter, the man who was convicted on Wednesday of riot, in connection with the attack on the *Tribune* office, was next placed at the bar.

W. F. Howe, Esq., one of his counsel, asked for a postponement of the sentence to enable his counsel to look through the indictment on which the prisoner was tried, which he thought was defective in some material points, and insufficient in law. He said there was three indictments against his client — one for riot, one for burglary and one for arson.

Edmon Blankman, another of prisoner's counsel, joined in the request for a postponement, and said that the first indictment shown him by the District-Attorney, was entirely different from the one on which his client was tried. He was surprised, and he might say astonished, when the case came on for trial, to find an entirely new indictment against the prisoner, and he had not had time to examine it.

The Recorder said he would sentence the prisoner then, but at the request of counsel would give them a few moments to examine the indictment and present their objections to it.

After a short consultation between counsel, Mr. Howe said they had concluded not to press a motion in arrest of judgment, as they were satisfied that they would be able to serve their client quite as effectually in another way. He would, however, ask the Court, imposing sentence, to take into consideration the good character of the prisoner, as established by the testimony, and to let it have its due weight in lightening the sentence of the Court.

The Recorder said that he had no doubt, from the testimony in this case, that the prisoner was present at the riot in front of the *Tribune* office; nor was there any doubt that, if there, he was the leader of the riot. In this respect, it differed from all the other cases tried during the term, where it had been found impossible to select out and identify any particular individual as the ringleader of the mob. The prisoner was evidently a man of intelligence and force of character — just such a man as would be fitted to be the leader of a mob — and as it was clearly proven that he was the leader on this occasion, it was a duty which the Court owed to the community to make an example of him. He should therefore give him the full extent of the law, and sentence him to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary one year and to pay a fine of $250. The prisoner, who is a tall, broad-faced, burly-looking fellow, a native of Maryland, and an ardent admirer of Jeff. Davis, appeared quite chop-fallen when he heard his sentence. His jovial bearing during the trial suddenly left him, and he began to shed tears. His anger soon got the better of his grief, however, and he proceeded to harangue the Court very much in the style in which he harangued the mob in front of the *Tribune* office. He said he would leave his case in the hands of his God; every man who testified against him on the trial, he said had "perjured" himself, and he hoped and expected to see the day when they would be punished before his eyes. He had been a resident of this City for thirty-two years, and had always borne a good character; he had also served the Government seven years, and never got a cent for it; he was now 52 years of age (he does not look to be over 40) and his family were sick; but for them he would not care; as it was, he hoped God would be with them, and that was all he had to say. The prisoner was then conducted back to the rear of the Court-room, with the other prisoners.

Martin Hart, implicated in one of the riots, was sentenced to the City Prison for ten days.

John Hart, a boy of sixteen, was sent to the Penitentiary for two years, for attempt at larceny.

John Gleason, for the same offence, was also sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

Patrick Sheron and John Hagan, convicted of knocking down and robbing Henry Searles on the stoop of the Jones House in Broadway, on the first night of the riot, were placed at the bar.

The Recorder told the prisoners they had both been found guilty of robbery in the first degree, and, so far as appeared, this was the first time either of them had been guilty of crime. Both of them, but more particularly Hagan, had shown an excellent previous character. Doubtless, if either of them had been told twenty-four hours before they committed this crime that they would ever have been guilty of it, they would have shuddered at the announcement. And this very fact showed the incalculably evil effects of a riot, and he hoped all young men would take warning from their case, and hereafter remain at home during any public disturbance. It was a painful duty to sentence men like them to even the lowest term allowed by law for the offence; but it was a duty which the administrators of the law owed to the community, and from which they could not shrink if they would. The sentence of the Court was that they be imprisoned at hard labor in the State Prison for the term of ten years each.

Mary Fuchs, convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, (not a riot case,) was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

After hearing some motions from counsel, the Recorder adjourned the Court *sine die*.

The following is a list of persons sentenced during the August Term for crimes committed during the riots:

William Watson, highway robbery, State Prison, ten years.

Michael Doyle, highway robbery, State Prison, fifteen years.

John Conway, highway robbery, State Prison, fifteen years.

Joseph Marshall, highway robbery, State Prison, ten years.

Patrick Sheron, highway robbery, State Prison, ten years.

John Hagan, highway robbery, State Prison, ten years.

John Wilson, highway robbery, State Prison, ten years.

Wm. McCarthy, grand larceny, State Prison, two years and two months.

John O'Hara, grand larceny, State Prison, three years.

Theodore Arnold, grand larceny, State Prison, five years.

Thomas Cooney, riot, Penitentiary one year and fine of $250.

James H. Whitten, riot, Penitentiary one year and fine of $250.

Richard Lynch, riot, Penitentiary, ten months.

Patrick Sweeney, riot, Penitentiary, three months.

Theodore Osterstock, riot, Penitentiary, three months.

Patrick Monahan, riot, Penitentiary, two months.

John Halligan, riot, Penitentiary, one month.

Patrick Hennedy, riot, Penitentiary, two months.

Daniel M'Govern, riot, Penitentiary, two months.

The aggregate time of imprisonment for the rioters already sentenced amounts to nearly one hundred years. Before the cases are all through with it will doubtless exceed one thousand years.

Claims for Damages.

The following additional claims for damages caused during the riot were filed with the Comptroller yesterday:

Edward Goodchild, No. 73 Avenue B	673 33
Christoff Von Glahn, No. 10 West 45th-st.	44 60
G. F. Godley	[illegible]
T. Fitzsimmons, 31st-st. and 2d-av.	[illegible]
Nicholas Levinson, Sullivan and Canal sts.	[illegible]
Wm. Florentain and wife, 37 West 33d-st.	[illegible]
John H. Mason, No. 37 7th-av.	[illegible]
J. H. Plumb, No. 33 Chambers-st.	[illegible]
Hermann Bein, No. 187 Greenwich-st.	[illegible]
Mrs. Mary Trainer, No. [illegible]-av.	1,373 75
Wm. Bonner, 39th-st. and 4th-av.	[illegible]
Mary Fisher, No. 34 Greenwich-st.	210 00
Phoebe Prince, (colored,) 147 East 28th-st.	[illegible]
Hugh Hughes, (Government,) street attack	25 00
G. G. Klingenberger, No. 9 Clinton-st.	[illegible]

The Supervisors' Committee to adjust these claims began the work of investigation at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday. Only the Mayor, Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, claimants whose claims are undergoing examination, and witnesses, are permitted to be present.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A New Conscript Exemption Ordinance — The Money to be Raised Under a General Law.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday Alderman Hardy presented a new ordinance for the relief from draft of such conscripts as may be unable to pay $300 for commutation from their own means. The ordinance, which was laid over under the rule, and probably will be taken up and passed on Monday, will be found entire in another column, in the official proceedings of the Board. The reasons for its introduction are fully set forth in the following:

SPEECH OF ALDERMAN HARDY.

I suppose there are not enough members present to adopt the ordinance to-day, Sir. Involving, as it does, an appropriation, it will require thirteen votes. I therefore move it lie over. I wish, however, in offering it, to state, that as there might, perhaps, be difficulty in obtaining money under the former ordinance, I have deemed it proper to prepare one which complies entirely with the provisions of the act of the Legislature named in the title of the ordinance. At the time the former ordinance was adopted, it was understood that there was an agreement between the State and Federal authorities that the constitutionality of the Conscription law should receive an early adjudication; and it was for this reason the section was inserted providing that the ordinance should go into effect as soon as the law was declared to be unconstitutional. But since that time, the Federal authorities have determined that the draft shall go on without any reference to having this question decided in the Courts. I will state, in further vindication of my connection with the ordinance, that this section was added at the suggestion of prominent members of the other branch of the Common Council, who declared that they should hesitate to vote for it unless some provision of this kind, questioning the constitutionality of the law and providing means for testing it, should be added to the ordinance. It was at their suggestion, and after consultation with parties who assured me that the question would receive a judicial determination before the draft was put into operation, that the section was added. And that such a determination should be arrived at, was not so absurd nor impossible as some of the public prints would make it appear. It was only necessary that nine writs of *habeas corpus* should be taken out before nine Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a decision of the majority of the Justices before whom these writs were brought would be a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and would be final and binding. And I have no doubt a decision could be obtained in this way in two weeks if the Federal authorities were but willing to cooperate. I believe, however, it is not the intention of the Federal Government to consent to an adjudication of this question in a prompt and summary manner. It therefore becomes necessary that some ordinance shall be adopted without this provision, which shall enable the City to raise the money without difficulty. The ordinance now presented is drawn in conformity with an act passed the 17th of last May, providing for relief to the indigent families of volunteers and persons who may be ordered into the military or naval service of the United States — being chapter 214 of the Laws of 1863. The act is short, consisting of only one section, and I will read it for the information of the Board:

Section 1. The Supervisor, Town Clerk and Justices of the Peace in each of the towns, and the Common Council of the respective cities of the State, shall, *ex officio*, constitute a Board of Relief for their respective towns and cities, and as such Board shall have power, from time to time, to grant such relief to the indigent families of volunteers from this State, residing in such towns, and of persons ordered into the military or naval service of the United States, as shall seem necessary and proper, and the amount of such relief shall be a town or city charge, respectively, as the same may be, upon the respective towns and cities in which the same shall be granted, and shall be audited, collected and paid, in the same manner as other town and city charges now authorized by law are audited, collected and paid.

This act shall take effect immediately.

I wish to answer another point which may be raised why some section is not inserted providing bounties to volunteers. By act of the last Legislature, chapter 184 of the Laws of 1863, the granting of bounties by corporations is expressly prohibited, which I will now read:

Section 3. Neither any county, city, town or municipal corporation, or person, or recruiting officer of any other State shall hereafter offer, raise or expend any money, or incur any liability for the purpose of giving or paying any bounties to promote the enlistment of volunteers, provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the action of any county, city, town or municipal corporation relative to bounties paid or promised prior to the passage of this act, nor shall this section be so construed as to prevent the payment of any sums to procure substitutes for persons drafted.

You see by the law of the State that we are expressly prohibited from granting bounties to promote enlistments; had it not been for that I should have inserted a section providing bounties for volunteers. I will furthermore briefly add that there is a difficulty in regard to the quota of the City, which has not been satisfactorily adjusted; the number called for under the draft being about 24,000, whereas the City is equitably entitled to raise not to exceed 10,000. As there is not a sufficient number present to pass the ordinance, I move that it lie over.

It was so ordered.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT — COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Aug. 13, 1863.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Gentlemen: It gives me pleasure to announce to you, that we have now in the City, Admiral David G. Farragut, who has rendered such important services to the nation, as commander of the fleet on the Lower Mississippi.

His attacks on the forts below New-Orleans, supported as they were by a formidable fleet of fire-ships, rams and other armed vessels, is without a parallel in naval warfare for gallantry, bravery and skillful execution, and must place the name of this gallant officer among the most honored of naval commanders. Resulting, as it did, in the capture of New-Orleans, it proved to be one of the most important achievements in its results of any that have taken place since the commencement of the war. Not only this brilliant action, but the whole course of his career on the Mississippi, in cooperation with Maj.-Gen. Banks, and others of our distinguished military commanders, has justly endeared Rear-Admiral Farragut to the gratitude of the people of the United States.

It appears to me meet that the Municipal authorities of this City should embrace the opportunity now presented to tender to this distinguished officer the deserved compliment of the hospitalities of the City, including the use of the Governor's Room for the reception of the many citizens who will be pleased to have such an opportunity of personally paying him their respects.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The Mayor's communication was accepted, and resolutions in accordance with the views expressed unanimously adopted.

Progress of the Great Iron-Clad Dictator.

Our naval reporter yesterday visited Capt. Ericsson's great ocean iron-clad, the *Dictator*, building at the Delamater Iron Works, foot of West Thirteenth-street. This "sea monster" — the most formidable vessel-of-war that will float on the water — will be finished and launched on the 1st of October. Her form is one of beauty as she now lies on the stocks — 312 feet long, 50 feet beam, and 22 feet depth of hold. She will have one turret, two immense wrought-iron guns, carrying from 80 to 100 pounds of powder. The frame and plates of the hull are entirely finished, deck beams all in, and the planking is being laid. With the beautiful lines of the vessel, and the immense engines that are being put into her, the builders confidently expect that she will sail over 15 miles an hour. The ram extends 20 feet, is perfectly solid, and is very much strengthened by the sponsons, unlike any of the Monitors built. Her bow is as sharp as a needle, as is also her stern, so that she can "ram" at either end. The armor is 3 feet solid oak, and 10½ inches of iron, six plates being lapped on the oak. The armor is two feet above the water-line, and goes down six feet. The two upright cylinders, the largest ever constructed for screw steamers in this country, or perhaps in any country, are set in the vessel. They are one hundred inches in diameter, and four feet stroke of piston. The propeller is 21½ feet in diameter, 34 feet pitch, and four plates. It is the largest ever cast in this country, and weighs over 30,000 pounds. It is ready to be connected to the screw, which is being set in position, and is 21 inches in diameter. The screw and the rudder are protected by the usual overhanging in the monitor vessels. The turret and pilot house are constructed on the new plan dispensing with through bolts; they are invulnerably protected by immense bars bent to the required shape. The "supports" for the turret, and most of the machinery for working it are in place. The engine room is separated from the fire-room by a water-tight iron bulkhead, so that no dust or smoke can enter the fire-room. The heavier portions of the engines are all in position in the ship. The boilers are six in number, three on each side, and nearly completed. Her coal bunkers are built in water-tight compartments. The officers and crew [illegible]

[illegible] ... to insure complete success.

The Hanging of the Negro in Clarkson-street.

ANOTHER RIOTER IN CUSTODY.

JOHN NICHOLSON, an Irish laborer, aged about 40 years, was arrested yesterday on the charge of having been one of those who, as a leader of the riot on Monday, the 13th of July last, aided in the hanging and burning of the negro FRANKLIN in Clarkson-street. *Ann Hayes*, of No. 38 Cornelia-street, and *Mary Kenny*, of No. 170 Prince-street, testified that on the day in question they saw three colored men walking through Varick-street; that when they arrived at the corner of Charlton-street, the prisoner, with a number of other men, came out of a liquor-store, and immediately made a furious attack on the colored men; Franklin, the deceased, was one of them; stones and brickbats were thrown by the attacking party; the colored men were pursued for several blocks; the deceased was finally caught, and after having been beaten and maltreated in a most unmerciful manner, till he was almost insensible, he was hanged to a tree; a fire was then kindled beneath the body as it was suspended from a limb, and the remains were nearly consumed by the flames in the course of two hours; there was a large crowd surrounding the body during the whole time it was burning, and foremost among those who aided in the hanging and burning was the prisoner, John Nicholson. These witnesses further testified that several other colored men were chased and beaten in that vicinity by the mob soon after the deceased was hung.

Christopher Dolans, of No. 50 Charlton-street, also witnessed the assault upon the colored people, and positively identified the accused as having been one of the leaders in the hanging and burning of FRANKLIN. This witness described the scenes that took place while the body was suspended from the tree as horrible and barbarous to the last degree. The acts committed by Nicholson and his co-workers to the dying negro are too brutal for publication.

The prisoner was committed by the examining magistrate to await the action of the criminal courts. Officer JOY, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, is entitled to much credit for the adroit and fearless manner in which he effected the arrest of the culprit.

More Arrests of Ringleaders in the Riots.

DANIEL CONROY, a native of Ireland, aged about 30 years, by occupation a laborer, and THOS. KEENAN, also an Irishman, aged 40 years, contractor, were arraigned yesterday before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged, on the complaint of JOHN ALCOCK, a soldier belonging to the Invalid corps, with having been leaders of a large number of men and boys, who, on Monday, the 13th of July last, made an attack on buildings in Third-avenue, near Forty-third-street.

ALCOCK testified that his company was ordered to the vicinity of Provost-Marshal JENKINS' office at about the time the place was fired by the mob. When the soldiers undertook to stop the proceedings and clear the streets of the rioters, as they were directed to do, the crowd made an attack upon them, and by means of stones, brick-bats and clubs, many members of the company were very much injured, among whom was the complainant. The mob took his musket from him, broke his left arm with a club, and otherwise beat and bruised him so badly that he was picked up insensible and conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he has since remained under medical treatment. Alcock was quite positive that the above-named prisoners were among those who led the mob upon this occasion.

John R. Nostrand, of No. 121 East Thirty-ninth-street, testified that he witnessed the attack made on the complainant, and positively identified Conroy and Keenan as among those who took his musket from him and beat him with clubs. Several other witnesses also testified to a similar state of facts.

Justice KELLY committed the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury. The prisoners were arrested by Officer Schoonmaker of the Sixteenth Precinct.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

A regular meeting of this Commission was held yesterday, President DRAPER in the chair.

The following is the regular weekly statement:

Remaining Aug. 1, 1863		6,395
Admitted		1,668
Total		8,063
Died	88	
Discharged	1,261	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	260	
Sent to State Prison	5	1,614
Remaining Aug. 8, 1863	6,449	
Increase	54	
Bellevue Hospital	672	
Lunatic Asylum	802	
Almshouse	1,311	
Penitentiary	318	
Workhouse	580	
Small-Pox Hospital	4	
Randall's Island	722	
Randall's Island Hospital	190	
City Prison	284	
Second District Prison	28	
Third District Prison	16	
Fourth District Prison	[illegible]	
Island Hospital	718	
Colored Home	232	
Colored Orphans, located on Blackwell's Island	227	
Children at Nurse	31	
City Cemetery	86	6,449

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEATHS FROM SUN-STROKE.—The Coroners yesterday held inquests upon the bodies of the following named persons, who died from the effects of the heat:

JOHN THOMPSON, 25 years of age, a native of Ireland, was picked up in the street by the Sixteenth Precinct Police, and conveyed to the Station-house, where he died soon after.

PETER DEVEREAUX, aged 52 years, residing at No. 197 East Thirty-third-street.

SARAH CONROY, aged 38 years, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 200 East Thirty-second-street.

JOHN S. ABER, aged 46 years, a native of the United States, residing at No. 66 Vandam-street.

JAMES HENDRICKSON, a native of Ireland, aged 40 years, died at the New-York Hospital.

JOHN ELLIOTT, aged 33 years, a native of Ireland, died at No. 356 East Tenth-street.

JOSEPH HYNE, aged 60 years, a native of Ireland, residence No. 190 Elizabeth-street.

DENNIS DWYER, a native of Ireland, aged 48 years, residing at No. 270 Ninth-street.

JAMES REGAN, aged 50 years, a native of Ireland, died yesterday afternoon at the New-York Hospital.

DENNIS S. KELLY, aged 60 years, a native of Ireland, died at Bellevue Hospital.

ANN BARRY, a native of Ireland, aged 22 years, died at No. 239 West Thirty-sixth-street.

FRUIT-GROWERS.—The Fruit Growers' meetings at the *Agriculturist* office, No. 41 Park-row, which were suspended for a few weeks, are now resumed, and will be held every Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The discussions yesterday were on the fruits of the season, embracing blackberries—samples of which, rivaling the famous New-Rochelle or Lawton, were on exhibition—peaches, early apples and pears. The general prospect of the fruit crop was canvassed, and the conclusions arrived at were that apples would be comparatively light, pears less than an average crop, while peaches promised fair. Arrangements were made for a grape exhibition, to come off early in October, for which liberal prizes are to be awarded.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR ICE-WATER.—In these days, when ice is dear and oftentimes not to be had, a very excellent drink can be made, of one-sixth to one-fourth of good cider vinegar, about three-fourths water of ordinary Summer temperature, and two table spoonfuls of fine white sugar to an ordinary tumbler full; good brown sugar will do in the absence of white. To many persons this is not only a healthful but a very agreeable drink. For our soldiers it would be an excellent substitute for lemonade, however well prepared. This drink has been used with great benefit by dyspeptics, who cling to it as a healthful and invigorating drink. The proportions of all ingredients can be regulated according to taste.

TO THE BENEVOLENT LADIES OF NEW-YORK.—There is a deplorable case of a destitute widow of a soldier from this City, killed in the battle of Gettysburgh, Pa., which protestantly calls for the immediate active sympathy and pecuniary aid of the benevolent ladies of this City. This poor sick woman, now in the last stage of consumption, almost in the article of death, with five infant children, most of them girls, dependent upon the pittance of three dollars per week for their sustenance and her medicines and comforts, may be found and cared for, on inquiry for Mrs. Wilson, at No. 324 Cherry-st.

GREAT INCREASE OF BUSINESS AT THE TOMBS.—Justice CONNOLLY, Wednesday, examined and disposed of over four hundred cases at the Tombs Police Court. A great proportion of these were petty complaints, such as drunkenness, disorderly conduct, petit larceny, &c., still the amount of labor required [illegible]

[illegible] in the discharge of ... is peculiarly required of a magistrate sitting at that Court.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

REMOVING A PUMP.—Mr. WM. G. BOGGS appeared before Justice Dunne yesterday, on the complaint of Mr. DENNIS McNAMARA, Alderman of the Second Ward, on the charge of violating the ordinance in removing a pump and filling up a well in front of premises in Front-street, between Fulton and Water streets. Mr. BOGGS is the business manager of a newspaper to be started in this city. A building in Front-street is now being remodeled and fitted up for a printing office. A vault under the sidewalk being necessary for the steam apparatus to work the presses, an excavation was made after obtaining a permit from the proper officer. Authority was also obtained from the Mayor to remove the well and pump in front of the building. This pump was a convenience to the residents of the vicinity, and objection is made to its removal. The Alderman made the complaint therefore on behalf of some of his constituents. The complainant and defendant gave their evidence, and the Justice reserved his decision.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—JAMES BACON, a workman employed in MCKIBBEN's coal-yard, corner of Main and Plymouth streets, fell down exhausted from the heat on Wednesday. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he died yesterday.... ELLEN SULLIVAN, residing at No. 148 Plymouth-street, fell down from the effect of the heat, and died.... MARGARET CASSIDAY, an elderly lady, residing at No. 4 De Bevoise-street, died yesterday, from the effect of the hot weather.... JAMES GARDNER, a boy, was found at the corner of Hicks and Amity streets, suffering from sun-stroke. He was taken to the City Hospital. He was recovering yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

MOVEMENT FOR AN ARSENAL.—At the meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County, yesterday afternoon, one of the members, Mr. JOHN MCGUIGAN, offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a Committee to ascertain and report to the Board the probable cost for the erection of an arsenal for the use of the county. Messrs. MCGUIGAN, DENNING, DUHR and Col. ABE. SPEAR were appointed said Committee. They were instructed to confer with officers of the Government with a view of procuring, if possible, the old United States Arsenal and grounds located at Hudson City.

SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.—Yesterday forenoon the body of an unknown man was found in the Hackensack River, near the plank road bridge. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and was dressed in blue flannel shirt and black pants; on the left arm were the initials "E. L." Bruises or marks of violence were found upon the head and arms. Late on Sunday night the neighbors heard a disturbance near the bridge, and it is thought that deceased may have been waylaid.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, about 30 years of age, in a perfectly nude state, was found in the water near the Long Dock yesterday. It was taken in charge by Coroner FARLEY, of Jersey City.

DEATHS FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—During the present month there has been 22 deaths from the effects of heat in Jersey City and vicinity.

LAW REPORTS.

Substitution of Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

John Jay, Receiver, vs. W. H. Degroot, et al.—This was a motion made by the defendant to vacate a judgment entered by the plaintiff against the defendants for the deficiency under a decree of foreclosure. The grounds of the motion were, that there had been a verbal agreement by the plaintiff not to enter the judgment, and that in pursuance of such agreement, the defendant had paid a claim in suit against the plaintiff, and thereby satisfied the deficiency for which the judgment was entered.

The plaintiff objected to the motion, because it was not made by the attorney of record for the defendant, claiming that no one but such attorney was entitled to notice a motion in the cause, and cited the case of Jerome vs. Boram, (1 Wendell's Reports, 293.) The defendant claimed that the relation and duty of the attorney of record ceased on the entry of judgment, and that then any other attorney could move in the cause, citing Lusk vs. Hastings, (1 Hill, 656.) The Court denied the motion with costs.

Levi S. Chatfield for the motion; Charles E. Whitehead for the Receiver.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1863. 1 o'clock P. M.

Present—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Farley, Alderman Henry was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Church of the Redeemer, for lease of lot in the Nineteenth Ward.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of St. Paul's Church, for a donation to pay assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman [illegible]—

Bill of E. Van Ranst, for coaches furnished for funeral of Brigadier-General Zook, amounting to one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty cents.

Bill of E. Van Ranst, for coaches furnished for funeral of Colonel Houston, amounting to two hundred and twelve dollars.

Bill of E. Van Ranst for coaches furnished for reception of the Thirty-second Regiment New-York State Volunteers, amounting to forty-nine dollars.

Bill of E. Van Ranst, for coaches furnished for reception of the Twenty-fifth regiment New-York Volunteers, amounting to one hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

Which were severally laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petition of Bartlett Smith and others to have vacant lots in West Forty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, fenced.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to flag the sidewalks of number sixty-one Vandam-street, the same to be done forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That Thirteenth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be repaired with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Colonel Frank, of the Thirty-eighth regiment New-York Volunteers, now reorganizing for the war, to erect a tent in the City Hall Park, the same to remain there during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to place an iron railing or guard in such places as may be necessary around Tompkins Market for the prevention of nuisances.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be, and they are hereby directed with the consent of the contractors, for sewer in Seventy-first-street, between Third-avenue and Fourth-avenue, to terminate said sewer at a point four hundred feet west of Third-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Connolly, for the sum of one hundred and seven dollars, being for coach furnished to General Ward B. Burnett, from July fourteenth and July twenty-fourth, inclusive, in transporting arms and accoutrements from State Arsenal to Headquarters, and for other purposes during the riot in this City.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Whereas, That John Quinn, of the City of New-York, did, on and before the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, furnish and deliver for repairs on the Public Roads, six hundred and twenty-eight loads of stone, at fifty cents a load, and one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six loads of gravel, at twenty-five cents per load, in accordance with an agreement made between the said Quinn and Samuel Foster, the Superintendent of Public Roads; and,

Whereas, The said stone and gravel were received by the said superintendent, and used on the said public roads for repairs, and the said John Quinn has not received any part of the amount due him for such materials.

Resolved, That the agreement of the said Superintendent to pay the said amount be ratified and confirmed, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the said John Quinn for six hundred and sixty dollars and fifty cents, and for interest on the same from the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, relative to the visit of Rear Admiral Farragut to this City.

Which was received and directed to be entered at length in the minutes.

In connection therewith,

Alderman Farley presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Rear-Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, the heroic chief of the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, is now temporarily residing in this City; and,

Whereas, The indomitable energy, unsurpassed skill and heroic intrepidity that have characterized the career of Admiral Farragut, from the period of his entrance into the navy of the United States, when a mere boy of nine years of age, until the present time when he takes rank among the veterans of the naval service—a career that commenced as a midshipman on board the world-renowned Essex, Commodore David D. Porter, and was [illegible]

[illegible] ... the destruction or capture of the enemy's forts ... New-Orleans ... Gulf, Warrenton, Baton Rouge, and Donaldsonville ... in dividing in twain the so-called Confederate States; in paralyzing their resources ... of the Union; in rendering nugatory the efforts of a most determined ... to accomplish the destruction of this, the most liberal Government in the world, and which eventuated in restoring to the commerce of the nation ... and advantages of the free navigation of the "Father of Waters" from its source to its embouchure—a career so unrivaled and brilliant that it must challenge the admiration of the world, and particularly of every lover of the country and its free institutions; and,

Whereas, The exhibition of such rare patriotism, devotion to and love of country, in one who is a native of and was domiciled in one of the disaffected States, at the time of the outbreak of the rebellion, and who so manfully resisted every overture made and advantage proffered to assist in betraying his country, by those who had sworn to be its defenders, but adds, were such an addition possible, to the reputation of Rear-Admiral David G. Farragut, for honesty, integrity and patriotic devotion to his country at that time in the utmost need of the services of her children, particularly of those whom she had educated and fostered—thus presenting another among the many instances where citizens of Southern birth have proved themselves "faithful among the faithless," and whose adhesion to the cause of the Union and the Constitution, but tends to prove the hopelessness of the destruction, and the futility of the attempt of the traitors then and now in arms for their subversion; and

Whereas, It is in an especial manner the duty, as it is the pride of the Common Council, the representatives of the great commercial centre of this hemisphere, to bear willing testimony to the appreciation by themselves and their constituents, of the patriotic worth, heroic valor and untiring energy displayed by Admiral Farragut in every position he has occupied during his long, eventful life, in which he has had an opportunity of exhibiting to an admiring country, those great and manly qualities, so characteristic of the American Navy; and as it is equally the duty of the Common Council to add their feeble tribute of admiration and respect for one in so preeminent a degree deserving of such a mark of esteem, with a view of perpetuating to our remotest posterity, the bright record of the name and fame of Rear Admiral David G. Farragut, and in the hope of inspiring to deeds of emulation, the youth of the "Great Republic," be it therefore,

Resolved, That the freedom and hospitalities of the City be and hereby are respectfully tendered, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, on behalf of its inhabitants, to Rear-Admiral David Glasgow Farragut; that he hereby is earnestly requested to visit the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, on any day most suitable to his convenience, to receive formally the congratulations of the municipal authorities, and of affording our citizens an opportunity of paying their respects, personally, to the "Hero of the Mississippi;" and the Committee of National Affairs of both branches of the Common Council are hereby authorized to make the necessary arrangements for carrying into effect the provisions of this resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be suitably engrossed, duly authenticated, and appropriately framed, and presented to Admiral Farragut.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the City Inspector nominating Alderman Henry, to be Assistant Health Warden of the Twentieth Ward, in place of Thomas Bullock.

Which communication was received and the nomination confirmed by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Henry—

AN ORDINANCE

TO PROVIDE RELIEF UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER FIVE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN, OF THE LAWS OF THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

The Mayor, *Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, do ordain as follows:*

SECTION 1. For the purpose of granting relief to the indigent families of volunteers, and of persons ordered into the military service of the United States, the Comptroller is hereby authorized and empowered, in pursuance of the provisions of chapter five hundred and fourteen, of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, entitled, "An act providing relief to the indigent families of volunteers and persons who may be ordered into the military and naval service of the United States," to borrow on the credit of the Corporation of the City of New-York the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars, which said sum shall be a City charge as provided in said act, and the said sum is hereby appropriated for the purpose hereinafter stated.

SEC. 2. The Comptroller shall borrow the said sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars from time to time, and in such amounts as shall be prescribed by the Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council, and shall issue and deliver for the moneys so borrowed the bonds or other obligations of the Corporation of the City of New-York, in such forms and amounts, at such rates of interest, not exceeding seven per cent. per year, and redeemable at such times as shall be prescribed by the said Joint Committee, which said bonds or other obligations, shall be sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, signed by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Clerk of the Common Council, and until the moneys required under this ordinance can be obtained in the manner above prescribed, the Comptroller, whenever required by the said Joint Committee, shall obtain temporary advances of money upon certificates signed by him, and all such certificates, bonds and other obligations, shall be transferable at the pleasure of the respective holders thereof, either in person or by attorney, only upon the books of the Corporation, at the office of the Comptroller, in the manner provided in respect to other obligations of the Corporation of the same form, and for the payment of the principal of the moneys which the Comptroller is hereby above authorized to borrow, and of the interest to accrue thereon, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York is hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the same from time to time, at or before their maturity.

SEC. 3. Whenever any citizen, or any person, who shall have declared his intention to become a citizen, is [illegible] drafted into the military service of the United States under the act of Congress, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and the liability of such citizen, or other person to serve shall have become fixed, under the provisions of the said act of Congress, the Comptroller shall pay to each and every of the said citizens and other persons so drafted, upon the certificate of the said Joint Committee on National Affairs, that the said person to whom the payment is to be made is in indigent circumstances, the sum of three hundred dollars, to enable such citizen or other person to procure a substitute, or in lieu thereof, the said sum ... and all obligation on the part of the Corporation of the City of New-York to grant relief to the family of the person to whom the payment is made.

SEC. 4. In case any such citizen, or person who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who shall be drafted as aforesaid, shall furnish a substitute to take his place in the military service of the United States, the Comptroller, on the certificate of the said Joint Committee on National Affairs, that the drafted person by whom the substitute is furnished is in indigent circumstances, shall pay to such drafted person upon the acceptance of the substitute by the Board of Enrollment the sum of three hundred dollars, which payment shall be in place of the payment directed to be made by the third section of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. The said Joint Committee on National Affairs shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to examine and supervise the enrollment made under the said act of Congress, in the several districts of the City, and the draft which may be made under the same, and the circumstances and liabilities of the persons whose names may be drawn, and for those purposes to employ such assistants as may be necessary, and the expenses which the said Joint Committee may incur under this section, not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars for each Congressional District, shall be paid by the Comptroller upon their certificate, out of the moneys provided by this ordinance.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and are hereby directed to place the laborers employed upon the repairs to the streets upon full time and pay, as heretofore done.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Fox, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—10.

By Alderman Hardy—

Whereas, The Common Council, by the provisions of the Amended Charter of 1857, is vested with the power to select the Corporation papers in which to advertise their proceedings; and,

Whereas, By an amendment made to the Charter at the last session of the Legislature, it is provided that "no portion of the same which shall hereafter be raised by tax or assessment in the City and County of New-York shall be paid for advertising, except the same shall have been incurred for advertisements in the newspapers authorized by the Mayor and Comptroller of the said City, who shall designate four papers, having the largest daily circulation, and any six others in their discretion, not to exceed ten in all," thereby requiring the Common Council, in naming Corporation papers, to select from those designated by the Mayor and Comptroller; and,

Whereas, The Mayor and Comptroller have designated the New-York Herald, a paper of large and general circulation in this City, as one of the ten papers required to be designated by the aforesaid amendment to the Charter, therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising to consider and report upon the propriety of designating the New-York Herald as one of the Corporation papers of this City.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Mitchell moved that when this Board adjourn it do adjourn to meet on Saturday, the fifteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Alderman Jeremiah then moved as an amendment to strike out Saturday and insert Monday, the seventeenth instant.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—8.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Chipp, Mitchell—3.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of the preamble and resolution relative to printing the State Laws.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Ferries presented a report in relation to the management of the Forty-second-street Ferry to Weehawken.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to rebuild the house of Engine Company number Forty-three, said house to be twenty-five feet front and three stories high, and to be twenty feet deeper than the present house.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—9.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, in adopting resolution that the northerly side of Fifty-eighth-street, between the Eleventh-avenue and the Hudson River, be [illegible] of the Board of Councilmen ... of the Croton Aqueduct Board ...

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—11.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that article eight, section eleven, of the ordinance of the City relative to the Bureau of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be amended, to read as follows: "The Chief Engineer shall also have authority to employ mechanics in the Corporation yard, not to exceed twelve in number, at a compensation of two dollars and fifty cents per day; also, a messenger at a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum," and the same shall be taken from its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—10.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in the Eighth-avenue, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—11.

Communication from the City Inspector, relative to the cleaning of the streets with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay the various ash-cartmen and dirt-cartmen and all other employes upon street cleaning, under the Hackley contract, up to May fifteenth, ultimo, and also the pay rolls for which the City Inspector may draw his requisitions upon the Comptroller for cleaning the streets, etc., since that date, when the contract was abrogated, and that said Comptroller pay the same at the earliest possible moment after the amounts due shall be ascertained; and that any action of the contractor or his assignee shall await the decision of the Court.

In Board of Aldermen, June fifteen, the following resolution substituted for the above:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby directed to sign and deliver to the Comptroller two requisitions retained by him for work done from April fifteen to May sixteen, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, under the street-cleaning contract, and that the Comptroller proceed forthwith to pay out the same, under the direction of Samuel Donaldson, the assignee of said contract.

Which was lost for want of the requisite number of votes:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Long—8.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Houston-street, between Lewis-street and the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Long—10.

COMMUNICATIONS RESUMED.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting his second Quarterly Report for the year 1863.

Which was received and the usual number (two thousand five hundred) copies directed to be printed in document form.

The President pro tem here announced as the Special Committee on the subject of the running of freight cars of the Hudson River Railroad Company in Greenwich-street to the Battery,

Alderman Fox. Alderman Hardy.
Alderman Henry.

Alderman Long moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, seventeenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1863. Twelve O'clock M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

To the Honorable Morgan Jones:

You are respectfully requested to convene the Board of Councilmen, on Thursday, the thirteenth instant, at twelve o'clock, to take into consideration such subjects as may come before the Board for its action.

NEW-YORK, August 12, 1863.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)
THOMAS BRADY,
ALEX. BRANDON,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
JAMES HAYES,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
JOHN HEALY,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
JAMES MURRAY,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
JOHN P. GAW,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
J. MCCONNELL.

PRESENT—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Webster, Brady, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Joyce—10.

A quorum not answering to their names on call of the roll, the Clerk declared that the Board stood adjourned until the second Monday in September, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 13, 1863.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, Aug. 13—P. M.

There is nothing additional to-day in relation to the contest for business which has commenced between the leading Railroad lines, but hopes are freely expressed that matters may soon be accommodated and harmony once more restored. Certain, as those who are not cognizant of the motives and circumstances which have led to the present disagreement, there appear to be little reason for the quarrel over the division of a business which appears to be more than sufficient for the employment of the facilities of all the parties concerned. On Monday it was announced in the Chicago papers that the fare from that city to Boston was reduced to twenty-two dollars by the Michigan Central and Southern Road. In Tuesday's papers the Vermont Central and Grand Trunk lines answered that their fare between the two cities would be only eighteen.

The prices of the through line stocks, which rallied at the Second Board yesterday, gave way again this morning. New-York Central was sold down to 123½, against 125¼ at the close last evening, and then rallied to 123¾@124. At the 1 o'clock Public Board it was sold at 123½@123¾, and at the regular Second Board at 123¾ to 124. Erie old brought 103@103½ at the First Board, 102¾ at 1 o'clock, and 103@103¾ at the Second Board. Harlem has ruled steady at 146@147 as the extreme of the day, closing at about 146½@146¾. Of Hudson River the sales were small at 145@146.

There has been quite a brisk speculative movement in Michigan Southern Old Stock, which has at last advanced to above par. It opened at the First Board at 93, went up to 96½@97 at the close, and touched 100¾ at the Second, with immense sales, both at the Boards and outside. Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne having recovered from the point of extreme depression, 71, touched yesterday, and there has been a moderate business during the day at 73@73½. Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien has taken a turn downward, and after selling at 97 in the morning, fell to 93½ in the afternoon. Illinois Central Scrip has gone down to 116¾, against 119@119¾ yesterday. The market closed with more firmness.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with last night's quotations:

[illegible]

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics	115	Hanover	97
Union	113	Irving	91
America	123	Metropolitan	111½
National	102½	Market	100
State of New-York	102½	Shoe & Leather	100
Commerce	103	Corn Exchange	100
Am. Exchange	107	Continental	98
Bank of N. America	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

There is no change of moment in Money matters to-day, but the inquiry is somewhat lighter. The new contracts entered into are mainly at 6 ₩ cent, while there appears to be no disposition to raise the rates on capital already placed on more favorable terms. The volume of paper offering is small, and the ruling rate for prime names is about 5 ₩ cent. It is understood that since the Bank statement was made up on Saturday, there is some accumulation in the deposits at the Banks, and that the report for the current week will show an increase. There was a moderate business done in Sterling bills this morning, at 139½@139¾, but as the price of Gold advanced, the market sympathized, and in the afternoon bills were firmly held at 140. Paris, 4f.12½c.@4f.07½c. Gold has ruled somewhat higher to-day. The market opened at 126¾ before Board hours, and the main sales of the morning were from that to 126¾, advancing to 127 by 3 o'clock, and selling at the Second Board at 126¾@127. The *Ocean Queen* brings $313,464 35 from California. The *City of Cork* steamer takes out no specie.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,283,464 68; including for Customs, $249,310; payments, $3,573,414 28; balance, $24,572,909 88.

The receipts, to-day, for the Popular Loan were $434,850, of which $242,100 was paid in for account of the Loan Agency, and $192,750 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office.

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the first week in August, were:

1863	$31,807 30
1862	24,024 42
Increase	$7,782 88

Of the Michigan Southern Road:

1863	$39,792
1862	41,306
Decrease	$1,514

Of the Galena and Chicago Road:

	1863.	1862.		
Freight	$19,975 16	$17,051 45	Inc.	$2,176 31
Passengers	8,762 90	10,382 46	Inc.	1,500 44
Mails	1,280 00	1,360 00	Inc.	80 00

We have been requested to refer our readers to the advertisement of the Schenectady and Catskill Railroad. The books of subscription for the capital stock of the new road are now open at the office of H. G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 40 Exchange-place. The advertisement sets forth the advantages claimed for the enterprise.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH BRAZIL.

Interesting Address by Rev. J. C. Fletcher, before the Boston Board of Trade.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 1.

A special meeting of the Government of the Board of Trade of this City was held at their rooms in the Merchants' Exchange Building at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, to hear a statement from Rev. J. C. FLETCHER, the eminent South American traveler, relative to the Commerce and present Commercial Policy of Brazil. CHARLES G. NAZRO, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents of the Board of Trade, occupied the chair, by invitation of the chairman, Hon. AMBROSIO PORTO, Brazilian Consul, occupied a seat upon the platform. Mr. FLETCHER was introduced directly after the meeting opened, and gave a very interesting address, of which the following is an epitome:

Mr. FLETCHER remarked that he was more accustomed to the pulpit than to Boards of Trade, and if he was not so familiar with the language of mercantile as that of Zion, all due pardon would be extended; but he felt that religion and commerce were linked together, and he could speak without scruples on a subject which concerned the vital interests of two great countries. He was there, not that he had any personal or private interests to serve, but he wished, as some of the most liberal and important speeches had been made in the Brazilian Parliament, that an expression of hearty sympathy might go out from this community, to encourage those who were endeavoring to link the United States and Brazil by lines of steamships and by closer ties of amity.

The wealth of nations until 1850, since which time coal and iron have played such an important part, had been increased mostly by trading in the productions of the tropics. Those productions were either in large quantities, cheap in price, and must be used by all people, or were in small, compact forms of great value, and consequently high priced. Coffee, sugar, cotton, India rubber, etc., all must use. Medicines, drugs, precious stones, etc., etc., were concentrated forms of wealth, mostly from the tropics. Now Brazil greatly abounds in the cheap, plentiful commodities, and in the concentrated forms of riches, for the trade in diamonds was as regular from Bahia as gold from California. The nation that could by its exchanges of manufactured goods and breadstuffs command this commerce would be, by proper management on the highway to prosperity. How was it with the United States? In 1857 we exported to Brazil $6,500,000, and she sold to us $21,500,000 of her products. In 1859 we sold to Brazil the amount of $8,000,000, and she returned to us $22,000,000 of her coffee, India rubber, rosewood, drugs, &c. In four years' trade we sold Brazil, mostly in breadstuffs, $31,000,000, and she disposed to us, as her customers, $78,000,000! The balance of trade is terrifically against us. During the same years England annually made her profit of $10,000,000, France reaped her millions, Germany (principally Hamburg and Bremen) gained large sums, and even worn out old Spain and Portugal did not run behindhand.

Why was this? In 1850 we sold Brazil as much as she sold us, and our mutual trade was increased. Since 1850, our export trade to Brazil has not augmented a million, but England's trade has striked at enormous paces. But between 1840 and 1850 the commerce of Great Britain had not increased a dollar. In that period we had clipper vessels which brought Brazil nearer to us than she was to England. Our fleet sailers carried out swift letters and samples, and brought back swift orders. Boston and Salem then did the largest business with the Amazon, where to-day they do not send a vessel. But in 1850, England subsidized a line of steamers to Rio de Janeiro. *In five years her trade with Brazil increased two hundred and twenty-five per cent.*, and just so long as Great Britain, France and Portugal have that supremacy, just so long will trade languish between Brazil and the United States. Mr. PORTO, the Brazilian Consul for this city, here present, had informed him that Boston, until this year, (when kerosene oil had galvanized the trade a little,) had not one-quarter the commerce she formerly enjoyed with the Empire in question. And speaking of kerosene, Mr. F. launched out into some important observations on the Amazon and its capabilities. He had seen kerosene lighting the houses of Manaos and Tabatinga, 1,000 and 2,000 miles up the mighty river.

He spoke of the vast water flood of that valley; of sea-going steamers of large capacity floating with perfect ease within the boundaries of Peru; of the fertility of a soil which can produce sugar, coffee, cotton, Indian corn, &c., &c., in abundance. This vast region had been shut up by old Portuguese prejudice, which was so restrictive to trade and to all liberal policy. But a new era had dawned upon Brazil; new men had come upon the stage of action. The old men, who had retained many of the feelings of their Portuguese ancestors, were passing away. The Emperor, DOM PEDRO II., whom the London *Saturday Review* has pronounced the most enlightened monarch in the world, was born since Brazil achieved her independence. Many influential statesmen of Brazil, born since 1822, and educated in the law schools of Pernambuco and San Paulo, are men of liberal ideas, and they are diffusing such principles as will be for the welfare of their native land. One of these has proposed a closer alliance with the United States. Others have supported him, and his proposition to subsidize a steamship line, and to open the Amazon to the flags of all nations, only failed to become a law by six votes.

On the Pacific coast of America WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT, of Newburyport, and the ALSOPS, of Middletown, Ct., had possessed great influence in the United States commerce and for the development of the Hispano-American countries. But although we had noble men like SWIFT, of Pernambuco, GILLMER, of Bahia, the Wrights, Davisons and others, of Rio, yet we have had no men to bring us closer to Brazil. Dr. RAINEY, the successful introducer of American steam ferry-boats on the bay of Rio de Janeiro, endeavored to enlist our own Congress in a steam line to Brazil, but Congress had politics to attend to. Now it comes about that Brazilian gentlemen, with a far-seeing policy are determined to do for themselves and for us. Hon. TAVARES BASTOS is a young man who has studied the resources of both countries, and with eloquence (as Mr. FLETCHER showed by extracts from a letter written by BASTOS to GEO N. DAVIS,) has urged the opening of the Amazon, and to establish a steamship company among citizens of the United States, to be subsidized by the Brazilian Government. [This offer, it was stated to the board by Hon. ED. S. TOBEY, is the most generous ever made in the history of nations.]

The Baron of MAUA, the great financier, promoter of railways in Brazil, and the head of the Amazon Steam Navigation Company, a most liberal-minded and enlarged man, has been heard to say, that for the Amazon region and Brazil in general, the connection of the United States and Brazil by steam navigation is one of the most important questions for South America. Senor SINIMBU, the Minister of Public Works, a gentleman of great experience and intelligence, spoke for the Government last session, and for the first time it has been conceded, by an official of high standing, that the opening of the Amazon "is only a question of time." It will be brought up at future sessions.

The Brazilian liberality toward us in this matter, Mr. FLETCHER contended, should be met with a corresponding spirit, and he hoped that this Board and similar associations would give a hearty expression of sympathy when the time came to cooperate. With highest observations, which elicited the closest attention of the audience, Mr. FLETCHER closed his remarks. But as remarkable is the printed letter of Hon. TAVARES BASTOS in the *Correio Mercantil*, written, our readers will remember, for the Brazilians, that we deem it proper to give one extract:

"Commerce between the two countries is constantly increasing. In 1858 we imported from the United States to the amount of $6,000,000, and we exported to the United States $22,000,000. Now who is the most directly interested in the closer relations of which I have spoken? Without doubt Brazil, and above all the planters and dealers in coffee, and the collectors and merchants of the India rubber of the Amazon Valley. If the sum total of transactions in the normal annual period, and without the aid of steam, is $28,000,000, is not the advantage of a steamship line between New-York and Rio evident to all?

"No one can foresee the increase of importation from the United States when there shall be the great convenience of steam communication with New-York. To-day no one ignores that Americans begin to take the lead in our markets in certain articles, which they compete with and surpass the English. The United States furnish us with breadstuffs. You have imported for us Indian corn in years of scarcity. Many articles of furniture and of wooden ware we buy by preference of the Americans. Yes, even in the mountains, whence I write this letter, I have seen many household comforts which we call American. The Pedro II Railway Company have formed so good an opinion of your founderies and machine shops that they now prefer American locomotives (Baldwin, of Massachusetts,) and American cars, (Wasson, Springfield, Mass.) The English, who almost monopolize our market in cotton and woolen fabrics, send to Brazil articles of inferior quality, hitherto without competition. Would that American manufacturers would obtain information of this great market, and by studying near at hand the wants and tastes of 9,000,000 of people, I have no doubt that in a short time they would be strong competitors of the English. Who would profit by this competition? Undoubtedly the Brazilians."

Hon. EDWARD S. TOBEY rose at the conclusion of Mr. FLETCHER's remarks, and after commending in the warmest manner the address just delivered, moved the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in view of the growing commerce between the United States and Brazil, we deem it for the highest interest of both countries to have direct steam communication, instead of being, for passengers, mails, &c., subject to the uncertainty of sailing vessels, or dependent upon the long and indirect steam route via England, France and Portugal.

Resolved, That we appreciate the endeavors of Hon. A. C. TAVARES BASTOS and his coadjutors, who, last year, in the Brazilian chamber of Deputies, brought forward two liberal propositions—first, to open the Amazon and its tributaries, and so much of the La Plata and its affluents, as are within the Empire, to the flags of all nations, and thus attracting to those fertile valleys the capital of producing cotton, coffee, sugar and other staples, [illegible] necessary to the development of Brazil; and second, that the Brazilian Government shall subsidize an American steamship line from the United States to Rio de Janeiro, touching at Para and Pernambuco.

Resolved, That we recognize in those propositions, and in the large vote in their favor, (wanting but six to make them laws,) a spirit of liberality and enlarged views that demand perseverance on the part of their promoters in Brazil, with cordial cooperation by the United States.

Resolved, That under the constitutional rule of the enlightened Emperor of Brazil, DOM PEDRO II., we rejoice to see progress in the Empire; that we appreciate the arduous efforts of the Baron of MAUA, of His Majesty's Counsellor, Senor G. OTTONI, and of Senor SINIMBU, the Brazilian Minister of Public Works, believing that these distinguished gentlemen have done much to connect the two leading nations of the Western Continent.

Remarks were made in favor of the resolves by Mr. TOBEY, Mr. JOSEPH S. FAY and A. PORTO, Esq., favorably, in earnest advocacy of the plans contemplated thereby.

On motion of Mr. EDWARD WHITNEY, it was voted that the thanks of the Government of the Board of Trade be presented to Rev. J. C. FLETCHER for the interesting and instructive address this day given before them.

The meeting then adjourned.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock P.M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WALLACK'S—TRUE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum,—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the steamship *Arago*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have news of the siege of Charleston to the afternoon of the 10th inst.—Monday last. Gen. GILLMORE then expected to be in readiness to open the grand attack on Sumter and Wagner on the 13th—yesterday—and had so notified Admiral DAHLGREN, who was entirely ready to cooperate with the land forces. The utmost confidence was felt in the result. Meantime shelling from both sides was going on daily, though with very trifling loss to us—the casualties at most not exceeding three or four per day. The health of our troops was improving rapidly, the location on Morris Island having been found much more healthy than that on Folly Island, on account of the absence of vegetation. A good sea breeze prevails during most of the day and night.

The movement for secession in North Carolina appears to be assuming definite shape, judging by an article in the Richmond *Enquirer* of Monday last. It expresses strong condemnation of the course the North Carolinians are pursuing in calling a mass Convention of the Unionists of the State for the purpose of sending a delegation to Washington.

There is no news from the Army of the Potomac this morning. Everything is reported quiet.

A very important movement is on foot in Mississippi, looking to the bringing of that State back into the Union. Some of the best and most influential citizens are said to be in the movement.

Our San Francisco dispatch this morning states that the reports of secession risings in Santa Clara and Saline Counties were untrue.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, which left Aspinwall on the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing $311,464 in treasure from California and the Isthmus. There is no South American news by this arrival. In Central American affairs there is not much change. Salvador is represented to be almost entirely in possession of the invading President of Guatemala, and BARRIOS is considered hopelessly beaten. Affairs in the United States of Colombia remain quiet, though the contest between the Clergy and the National Government is not yet ended.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, PATRICK SHAREN and JOHN HAGAN, convicted of knocking down and robbing Mr. SEARLES on the first evening of the riot, were sentenced to ten years each in the State Prison. JAMES H. WHITTEN, *alias* Whitter, convicted of leading the mob in front of the *Tribune* office, was sentenced to the highest penalty for "riot"—one year in the Penitentiary and a fine of $250. Several other lesser criminals were sentenced, and the Court adjourned for the term.

The Board of Aldermen met at 10 P.M. yesterday. A message from the Mayor calling attention to the fact of the presence of Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT in the City, and suggesting that municipal honors be paid him, was accepted. Mr. FARLEY then presented a preamble and resolutions, highly complimentary to the Admiral, and in favor of tendering him the hospitalities of the City, requesting him to hold a public reception in the Governor's Room, and to present him with an engraved copy of the preamble and resolutions. They were adopted. Mr. HARDY presented a new $2,500,000 ordinance for the relief of conscripts, differing from the former ordinance in the fact that the money is proposed to be raised under a general law of the last Legislature, permitting town authorities and Common Councils of cities to extend such relief to the indigent families of volunteers and persons "ordered" into the national service as they may deem proper, and that $300 are to be paid to each poor conscript, but to be accepted in lieu of all further aid for himself or family, leaving each at liberty to pay his commutation or use the $300 for the benefit of his family, and go to the war. Mr. HARDY explained that there had been passed a recent law of the Legislature against offering bounties, and it had been found quite impracticable to act or raise money under the former ordinance, in which was a section prohibiting payments till the constitutionality of the Conscript law should be sustained. This was inserted from a belief that an early test of the law would be made, and it could be made in two weeks; but the Administration did not wish to have the test made. The speediest plan would be to have each of the nine Justices of the United States Supreme Court decide a case on writ of *habeas corpus*. A majority of their decisions would settle the whole question. The ordinance was laid over. Mr. HARDY presented a resolution requesting the Advertising Committee to report upon the propriety of the Common Council making the *Herald* a Corporation paper. The object of this is understood to be to make the *Herald* a Corporation paper beyond all doubt. A motion to grant the HACKLEY contract requisitions withheld in February and May, amounting to $23,250, was lost, and the Clerk was directed to ask the opinion of the Corporation Council as to the power of the Common Council to order the granting of the requisitions. Messrs. FOX, HARDY and HENRY were appointed a special Committee to consider the subject of permitting the running of freight cars of the Hudson River Railroad Company through Greenwich-street to the Battery. Adjourned to 1 o'clock P.M. on Monday.

The Board of Councilmen met by special call at noon, but lacking three of a quorum could not transact any business. Another call is signed for a meeting at 2 o'clock P.M. to-day.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul attached to the Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist, on Fiftieth-street, held its annual picnic yesterday at Jones' Wood. The Pastor of the church, Rev. JAMES McMAHON, assisted by many noted clerical gentlemen of the Order of St. Vincent, were present, with numerous civilians of eminence in our City. About 5,000 persons in all enjoyed the festivities and contributed $650 to the charitable fund for the poor of the parish.

In order to enable the workmen upon the iron-clad *Tonawanda*, now building at Philadelphia, to continue operations during the hot weather, ... have been raised above the deck, to protect the men from the rays of the sun. The vessel is now nearly ready to receive the iron plating, which is being worked into the required shape in the yard.

The iron-clad *Galena* has had the iron stripped from her at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and the Government has decided to convert the hulk into a gunboat.

There was a fearful hurricane in Cleveland on Tuesday last, in which chimneys were rattled down very unceremoniously, and the roofs of several buildings were stripped off. The American Hotel was damaged to the extent of between $1,000 and $2,000. No lives were lost.

Stocks opened heavily yesterday, but rallied during the day, and closed firmly. Money was in less demand, and drafts were quoted rather easier. Gold sold as high as 127¼, and left off at 126⅝. Sterling Exchange, 140.

Breadstuffs were active yesterday, prices generally drooping. Provisions and Groceries were less freely purchased. Cotton was quiet and depressed. Whisky was salable and steady. No remarkable changes occurred in other articles. Heavier freight engagements were reported.

The Conscription and the Constitution—Armies Here and Abroad.

The objection has been taken to the Conscription act that it transcends the constitutional powers of Congress.

The Constitution (Article I., section 8) authorizes Congress to "declare war, and to "raise and maintain armies." The same article authorizes it to provide for calling out the militia, but only in the following specified cases, viz.: "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." Among the enumerated powers of the President, he is "Commander and Chief of the army and navy," and "of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States." (Article II., section 2.)

It thus appears that the power to *create* armies, as well as to use the militia organizations of the States, is expressly conferred upon the National Government.

The *manner* of raising armies is not prescribed, but left absolutely to the discretion of Congress. It is the exclusive judge of the *best* way to exercise the power, and may resort to one or many methods as it shall judge expedient. The more common method is to procure voluntary military service by paying bounties. But no intelligent man will say that this is the only method. The finances at the instant command of the Government may be inadequate, yet the military exigency pressing. The service for which troops are to be "raised" may be one of unusual discomfort or danger, or they may be required at a most inconvenient time, or to defend an unpopular section threatened with invasion. If troops must be had, and had instantly, or disaster and disgrace fall upon the nation, must the Government wait for slow or doubtful methods, or *order* out troops?

A most pernicious error underlies this objection to this particular power, and to many indispensable powers of the General Government—indeed, indispensable powers of the State Governments also, that the citizen need do nothing against his individual will. He is to serve only of his free *consent* and choice. Now, that is a radically false view of the relation between Government and its citizens. It is true that the theory of popular Governments is, that they are founded in the *consent* of the people. That means no more than that the people have consented to adopt a certain form of Government, and to invest the departments and officers of that Government with certain powers, and to elect certain persons as their representatives to administer the Government. All acts done by officers of the Government within the powers so conferred by the people, are deemed to be done with the consent of the people. Not that every individual approves of the act, but that the act of the majority by the modes prescribed by the Constitution, stands as the act of all, and binds all. Of course, if the consent of each man were necessary to bind him, Government would be impossible, and universal anarchy would take the place of society governed by fixed laws.

From the loose notions that have prevailed about the necessity of *consent*, has sprung the idea that no man can be compelled to enter into the civil or military *service* of the Government. Ordinarily, indeed, the people press in crowds into public employments, lured into competition for place by the attractions of fame, or salaried ease, or chance of plunder; but it never seems to have occurred to such people that they could be compelled to serve in a public office rendered unattractive by its onerous duties, or dangers, or inadequate compensation. But it is one of the clearest rights of Government to have all the services of the State, civil and military, performed by those who are *selected* for those services in accordance with existing laws. Not only is this the correct theory of Government, but it has been the uniform practice of all Governments, the most free as well as the most arbitrary, our own among the rest. Refusal to serve after election or appointment to office is visited, under various statutes, with heavy pecuniary fines, and even with imprisonment. Compulsory service as Road Commissioners, and compulsory service on the highways by the inhabitants of road districts, are familiar instances. Our entire State militia system is one of compulsory service. Prussia is a great Military Power because every male subject is required to pass a specified period of his life in the military service, or in training for it. The security and freedom of the Swiss Republic may be traced directly to the same cause.

The London *Times* has labored with its allies, North and South, to render the conscription unpopular, and declares that it has no precedent in the military history of England. But the system of *compulsory public service*, in England, is as old as the Government; and that contains the whole principle of the conscription. The English practice has worked some very singular results. In more bigoted times dissenters from the Church of England were disqualified from holding any political office under the Crown. If a person elected or appointed to office should serve in the office without having taken the Sacraments, as prescribed by the Church, within the year, he was subject to heavy pecuniary fine; and if he refused to serve in the office to which he had been elected, he was also subject to heavy pecuniary fine. His disqualification by reason of his not having taken the Sacraments was deemed to be voluntary, and held to be no excuse, although he pleaded conscientious scruples against taking the Sacraments in the prescribed mode. It finally became a prevalent mode of gratifying the bigotry of churchmen and the greed of gain, to select dissenters for offices which they would be punished for attempting to execute, and punishing them by fine for refusing to execute the office for which they were disqualified by law. This abominable practice was finally stopped by the Toleration acts and a decision of the House of Lords, based on a very celebrated opinion of Lord MANSFIELD, in the case of EVANS, a dissenter, who had been elected Sheriff of London, and fined *for not serving* in the office, when he would have been subject to a heavy fine for attempting to fill it. Nobody pretended that Government could not exact compulsory service, but the Lords decided that it was not competent to punish a man *for not serving* in an office, and to punish him if he did serve; and that his legal disqualification for the office exempted him (under the Toleration acts) from punishment for not serving.

But the London *Times*, if it were not acting the *rôle* of a Southern partisan and a libeler of American institutions, might have found other historic illustration close at hand. The military strength of England lies in its navy and not its army. The army is the smallest of the standing armies of European first-class Powers, but its fleets are the greatest. There never has been any serious difficulty in procuring troops by bounties, although attempts have been made to procure enlistments in foreign countries. Not so the naval service. England has repeatedly been reduced to great straits to man her fleets with seamen. She was contented to use bounties while that method would give her seamen fast enough and in sufficient numbers; but when this method proved inadequate, did the Government affect constitutional scruples? Did it succumb, and leave its merchantmen to be swept from the ocean by the men-of-war and privateers of her enemies? No, not for a moment. The Government *conscripted* seamen. Nay, it did more, and worse. It took not such as the lot of service might fall to, by the chances of a fair ballot; it sent its press-gangs into all the ports, it scoured the highways and by-ways of England, and impressed into the naval service whosoever the press-gang (paid a fee for each man) deemed fit for it. Many thousands of Englishmen were thus hurried by press-gangs on board of men-of-war, without notification to their families, subjected to the hardships of the service for many years, their whereabouts unknown to their kindred until their return, or until learned by a chance reading of the lists of those killed or wounded in the service or sick in the naval hospitals. England not only exercised the power of compulsory military service, but she carried it with a high hand against other nations. Holding the doctrine that the duties of citizenship could not be thrown off by emigrating to and becoming citizens of other nations, her cruisers stopped merchantmen of all nations on the high seas, and impressed and carried away into the naval service all seamen the officer deemed of British birth. These outrages were among the prominent causes of our last war with England; and Mr. WEBSTER, in one of his latest dispatches while Secretary of State, gave the Ministry of that day distinctly and finally to understand that this Government would never more permit the practice of impressment from ships covered by our flag.

Now, what is the point of the objection to the Conscription act? That act provides for a selection from the arms-bearing citizens of the States, by ballot, of a certain number of persons to serve in the Army of the United States. The mode of selection is equal and impartial. The sole constitutional objection to it is, that it obliges some to serve who are unwilling to serve. Is that a valid objection? No nation has ever conceded its validity; no Court has ever upheld it. It is a good objection against the power of the State Governments to call out the militia; good against every Government in the world; or not good against the National Government, that is expressly invested with the whole war power, and the power to raise and maintain armies. What a spectacle we would present to the eyes of the world, if this, the great Republic of the world, were admitted not to have the power to put a soldier in the field, for offence or defence, except it were his free will to go. It is a libel upon the national character, a libel upon the high spirit of our loyal people, to assert that they wish to denude the Government of this war power, so indispensable to its respectability and safety, and thus to leave it naked, exposed, defenceless to its enemies.

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTING.—On the 18th of the present month, it appears, there is to be a convocation of politicians at Rochester, N. Y., for the purpose of taking soundings in Presidential waters. Representatives of the "Union party" that has just carried the Kentucky State election are to be present, but whether any order of partisans from Missouri, Maryland or West Virginia, will appear and take part in the deliberations, is not yet developed. Ex-President MILLARD FILLMORE is spoken of as one of the movers in the scheme, but this is doubtful. That the meeting is regarded with very great interest in many quarters, is evident. The Seymour Democracy of this State is especially interested in the gathering, for it clearly expects to have its "platform," with the latest emendations and corrections, adopted by the parties that will be there assembled, which may become, in the end, the basis of an organization for the Presidency against the present Administration. If the "Regency" could thus take the front seat in the political omnibus that will start next year toward the White House, it would be regarded as a finishing blow to the upstart rebellion of the Mozarters of this City, and to all other ambitious organizations that hope to gain the leading place in the Opposition campaign of the coming year.

If there was anything fresh, or anything novel, likely to be set afloat by the proposed Rochester caucus, we should watch its meeting with lively interest; but we foresee simply the lagging of "superfluous veterans" on the stage. We shall see present, no doubt, PUGH and COX, of Ohio; RICHARDSON and ALLEN, of Illinois; HENDRICKS, of Indiana; divers Copperheads from New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, whose names are stereotyped; and sundry "conservative chaps" from Kentucky, and perhaps other Border States. There will be too much Vallandighamism and too much "War Democracy"—which are elements antagonistic—to make the meeting harmonious and successful; and the "conservatives" must look farther for the "insoluble cement" that is to bind the Opposition together strongly enough to stand a campaign.

Inquiry Called For.

We understand that on the first morning of the July riot one or two of the gangs of workmen employed on the Central Park left their work, and marched down the Park, forcing or inducing the other gangs to leave their work also and follow them, and that the whole body then proceeded to take part in the business of murder and rapine then going on in the City, and continued engaged in it during two entire days, furnishing by far the best organized, and, therefore, most dangerous and destructive of the bands which contributed the *memorabilia* of that pleasant week to the vandals of New-York. We understood also that, although by the rules of the Park absence for two entire days from work without permission or lawful excuse entails dismissal, that these ruffians came back red-handed from their crimes, and resumed their labor on the third day, without remark or apology, and in all respects as if nothing had happened, and were suffered to do so. We understand, moreover, that to this hour no inquiry has been made, no reproof administered, and nobody selected for punishment; and that the men who are at this moment working on the Park and drawing the money of the people of this City in wages, are men who notoriously, and in open daylight, and without any attempt at concealment, spent nearly half a week, a month ago, in pillaging and burning our houses and in polluting our streets by assassination. We understand, moreover, that so far from any attempt having been made by the Park authorities to bring them to punishment, their chief care is, at this moment, to hush the matter up, and have it pass unnoticed.

We can comprehend the haste with which Gov. SEYMOUR sought to soothe the mob with honied words, for this is the first impulse of every weak man in the presence of tumult and disorder. We can understand, too, the haste with which the Common Council sought to placate them by voting away honest people's money, to pay their exemption fees. But the Central Park has hitherto been managed in a way which has taken it entirely out of the category of political jobs, and earned for it the singular reputation of being the one public work in which the benefit of the public seemed to occupy the first place. In Mr. OLMSTED's day, it was an oasis in the sea of corruption and jobbery which flooded the City, and it presented, and, for aught we know, may have presented until very recently, the extraordinary spectacle of rigid discipline, rigid order, and accountability rigidly maintained by a public officer among hundreds of public employes, and under the very noses of the Corporation. We can hardly, however, believe it possible that that *régime*, which was so long our pride and boast, can have lasted till the 1st of July, for it is hardly conceivable that stringent rules, honestly enforced, would have been suspended for the first time for the purpose of giving two days' holiday to the laborers, to be spent in such innocent pleasures as plunder and arson.

We do not say it would be wise or, perhaps, possible to dismiss every man on the Park who was absent from work during the riots. A large number, no doubt, as in all such cases, joined the movement through intimidation, and wholesale punishment would in this, as in most other instances, work wholesale injustice. But there were, of course, ringleaders; there was, of course, a gang, or there were gangs, which began the rising, or made themselves conspicuous in diffusing it, and it is idle to tell us that they are not known. We, therefore, call upon the Commissioners to see that instant justice is done in the matter, and that examples are made of some of the ruffians whom they have in their employ. To pass this matter over without notice is a far greater scandal and disgrace than even the riots themselves. And it is also highly dangerous. If this be the kind of discipline they maintain amongst their workmen, we shall be driven to insist upon the transfer of the control of the works into other hands. Our troubles, if we are to judge from the language we hear, are not yet over, and every man who has a decent coat on his back has a right to insist that a horde of caterans shall not be maintained at the public expense within the City limits, ready at the first sound of tumult to be launched upon us, in organized bodies, with torch and bludgeon.

CONTRABAND NEWS.—Gen. GILLMORE is engaged in one of the most delicate, hazardous and important operations of the war. If by any means the enemy can get knowledge of his designs, his plans, the nature of his proposed mode of attack, the forces he has on hand, or the reinforcements that may arrive, the points at which he is stationing guns and troops, or any of the other indicative facts of his campaign, they may be enabled to thwart the very movement upon which his success depends. Yet letters have been freely written by officers and soldiers in the Department, giving information on some of these points, and several of these letters have been published in the newspapers. BEAUREGARD would probably be willing to give a thousand or ten thousand dollars for a transcript of one of these letters, or a copy of the newspaper containing it; and when obtained it might be worth to him more than dollars represent—it might be worth victory.

Gen. GILLMORE has issued a stringent but just order upon the subject. He warns officers, soldiers and citizens not to communicate information concerning military operations to their friends or to the public, and gives in detail the items that shall be considered contraband. He further announces that violations of the order will be met with the severest punishment known to military law and usage in the field. Those writing or receiving letters from South Carolina will take warning.

The American Iliad.

The Mud-Gods created by Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE must be moved to "inextinguishable laughter," if they are capable of such an exercise, on learning that he too has become as one of them. The great and grim philosopher is now growing very old—verging on his seventieth year; but the years which make him more gray and grimly do not add to the brightness of his vision or the sweep of his genius. He is descending from the "empyrean immensities" in which erstwhile he loved to disport, into the "abysses" to which he has damned so many men and humbugs. Like the blind, though not "purblind" old man of Scio's rocky isle, he has written an "Iliad," and as it is neither long nor poetry, we present it in mass to our readers.* It is the *Ilias (Americana) in Nuce*,—"The American Iliad in a Nutshell." The plot is simple; the characters few; the dialogue brief and brisk; the *dénouement* quickly reached, but dubious and smoky when found. It opens with a quarrel and ends with a scrimmage—in the midst of which the curtain falls, and the hapless author plunges into the mud. Like Gen. McCLELLAN's prospective battles, it is "short and sharp," but unlike them, is not "decisive." It is brevity without wit. The style and spirit of the dialogue show that "T. C." is not at all acquainted with the character of the interlocutors or the cause of the woes unnumbered which have befallen America. Peter of the North never addressed Paul of the South in any such terms or fashion as is represented. Paul never responded to Peter's never-administered upbraidings with any such pacific phrase as is put into his mouth; and the rejoinder of Peter, which preceded his attempt upon Paul's brains, might better have been attributed to Paul as the address-precedent to *his* attempt upon Peter's brains. The author's note which follows the termination of the epic and the commencement of the row is fortunately succeeded by the date of May, 1863, for by August it certainly required considerable modification; and had the new Homer, who is his own annotator, delayed the publication of his piece for a few months longer, he might have had occasion to completely reverse the character of his observation.

It would be a sorry spectacle surely to see a belligerent Peter beating out a peaceable Paul's brains because of a quarrel as to the term of hire of their respective servants; and it is pitiful, also, to behold the grand intellect of the Ecclefechan philosopher so obfuscated as to vent such nonsense concerning the character, nature and prospects of this stupendous war for the rights of man.

New Gold Mines in the West.

The fact that the entire range of Rocky Mountains, extending from the Mexican States northward to the Russian possessions, are gold-bearing, is so well attested now as to leave no doubter remaining. The only question is, on which side of the mountains, or within what mountain basins, are the deposits of precious metals the richer. California long bore the palm, and obscured all previous visions of fabulous wealth by the profusion of its placer yields. But, in the course of time, Nevada Territory revealed mines that put the most dazzling exhibits of California in the background.

Oregon and Washington Territories have enjoyed their share of attention, and if they have not equaled California and Nevada, have unquestionably revealed gold deposits that, before the California era, would have been deemed marvelous. Colorado, in course, came into the competition, and its mines are now yielding steadily $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 of gold annually. Its friends say it is yielding more than the placers of California did at the same period after their discovery.

But all these developments of mineral wealth, equal to the yield, *as now worked*, of $75,000,000 a year, have not exhausted the American gold territory, nor satisfied the inquisitive energy of the American people. A new impetus has been given to prospecting in New-Mexico, and its acting Governor, W. F. M. ARNY, a skilled frontiersman and enterprising explorer, has just reached Washington with specimens of minerals from New-Mexican mines, and with reports of their fabulous wealth that would have been deemed incredible in former years, but are now easily believed to be true, especially by the credulous. At the same time, adventurous pioneers who have been hunting along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, north of the South Pass, up toward the valley of the Saskatchewan, in British America, are beginning to return to the Western States, laden with native gold-dust and nuggets, picked up in the sands of the streams forming the headwaters of the Yellow Stone and the Saskatchewan. We recognize the name of one—Dr. HOYT, of Wisconsin, in this list, whose intelligence and veracity are beyond question, who brings reports in the highest degree flattering to the richness and abundance of these new northern "diggings." If the nation were at peace, and the people had time to think of the revelations that are daily making in the far-distant Rocky Mountains, it seems likely that a new excitement, quite as consuming as the first California mania, might sweep over the land, and bear off to the West a hundred thousand gold-seekers, this year.

It is a pity that our people are so hampered that they cannot turn to, appropriate and develop the amazing gold fields that lie at their very doors. No other nation has such number and variety of mines, and of such illimitable wealth. And no other people have such an aptitude at prospecting and realizing without expensive tools and machinery. With ten years of peace to bless the land, the population of the United States could so direct its labor, white and black, to gold mining in fields already known to be remunerative, as to be able to pay off the National debt in coin, set every bondsman free, and give him pocket money for a good year's rest after his labors. When peace comes we shall see an unparalleled rush to the mines.

CHARLESTON IN CHANCERY.—We are assured by the advices of the Associated Press from Charleston, that all things were to be ready yesterday for a combined attack on Forts Wagner, Sumter and Cummings Point, and on that day Gen. GILLMORE would certainly put all his terrible agencies at work to reduce the rebel strongholds. We shall wait the result with the profoundest interest—but with scarcely a shadow of doubt of ultimate success. The operator under whose direction the siege is conducted knows precisely the elements of the problem in his hands. Given a brick wall of ascertained thickness, so many hundred yards from his guns—how long will it take him to batter it down? He can tell to an hour or two, to an almost absolute certainty. And so stands the case between Gen. GILLMORE and Fort Sumter, at latest accounts.

If Gen. GILLMORE had his position to get and his guns to plant within practicable range, there would be an uncertain quantity in his problem, and he might be wholly disappointed of results. But there is no such uncertainty. He occupies his position and cannot be dislodged, else the rebels would long since have driven his men into the sea. He has his guns in place, and in practicable range for work. The sum is made up, and any intelligent artillerist can cipher out the result. It seems it can be worked out practically almost as soon as an expert mathematician could calculate it. We are promised the reduction of Fort Sumter within "six hours" after the ball opens. Of course Gen. GILLMORE is not to be held responsible for the authorship of any such published remarks or estimates.

But there is something very merciless to "chivalry" in these cold engineering and mathematical calculations. Does the "spirit" amount to nothing in such a fight? Is the "sacred soil" of South Carolina non-combatant in such a crisis? Are the "homes of heroes" possessed of no repellant power? Is the valiant City of Charleston, "the cradle of secession," covered with no invisible and invulnerable shield by the gods? Must it, too, fall before vulgar Yankee iron? It looks so. Science is a cold, matter-of-fact sort of thing, and wholly regardless of the *spirituelle* of South Carolina secession.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

The War Must Give Results, Not Negotiations—What the War Implies, and What the People Require—Mr. Whiting's Letter.

THE BRANCH, August, 1863.

"*Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof*" is Scripture, and it is wisdom. Many of the troubles of men and nations would never have come, if Providence had not been interrupted in the natural solution of events. It is true that for great national crimes, Providence provides no solution but the punishment which is the natural sequel of such crimes. American Slavery seems to be one of these; for Providence seems to have given the minds of men no clue to the final event. That Slavery must now perish is evident,—but how? Shall it be the act of the people,—the act of the States? the act of the National Government? an act of war? or of peace? Or afraid and unwilling to meet any of these issues, shall this generation leave, as the past has, God to work out this problem in after days, as he did in Egypt, Greece and Rome, by bringing destruction amidst the fires and desolation of irretrievable ruin? Certainly this was the case with Rome, and every child can read it. But let that pass. I do not propose to discuss it now, but to say a word why it should *not* be discussed just at this moment. I want to enter a plea in abatement. The letter writers, the rumors of the day, and the little bird who whispers secrets, say that the President and his Council are discussing how they shall restore the Union, the status of the rebel States, the terms of admission, mode of negotiation. Now, let me say that this is, at present, a most unnecessary piece of trouble, and is seeking knowledge under difficulties. I think the American people have got something to say on this subject, and that it is not the business of the President to determine anything without Congress. What did the President say in his Proclamation was the object of the war? Was it not expressly to recover the forts, arsenals, property and munitions of the United States? And to cause the laws of the United States to be obeyed in all parts of the United States? Unquestionably. Well, is that the case? Is there any probability that it will be the case before Congress meets? Can we not wait, then, and let the representatives of the people determine questions of policy? Let no one fear Congress. There is a great majority there for the Union; not only for the Union, but entirely against the Peace Democracy; and there is, too, an unequivocal Anti-Slavery majority. But this is not all. The conclusion of the war *concludes the very questions which are sought to be determined*. Why, therefore, should we seek to decide what the conquest of the rebels decides, of course? How can there be any need of negotiations while the rebels have armies in the field? And, when their armies are conquered, and their fortifications taken, and they can no longer resist, what is there left to negotiate about? Those who are honest loyal men will then govern the South, however few they are in number. Those who have taken an active part in rebellion are disfranchised, and, as in Kentucky, will not be allowed either to vote or be represented. All the active conspirators—men who voted in Legislatures, Conventions or in Congress, for secession or war—must either exile themselves, or be hung or imprisoned, as the Courts civil or Courts-martial shall say. Four-fifths of the entire nation will require this. Ah, yes, you say; but how about those negroes? Why, *pursue the facts*, and let them decide the case. What are the facts? Simply these: As a war measure, (and as a war measure, constitutional,) the President issued his Proclamation, emancipating slaves within certain limits. There are, or soon will be, a million of slaves emancipated under that proclamation. These slaves are free, and the return of peace

cannot relinquish them. The act of a State renouncing Slavery, and thus, *by its own act alone*, giving itself constitutional rights, which otherwise it did not have, is preposterous. No State can do this without violating the Constitution as directly as it does nature and reason. These emancipated slaves will, therefore, remain free. What next? We have already a negro army enrolled, and armed as soldiers. If the Government is active in this measure, we shall have 100,000 negro soldiers in October. These will make the main garrisons of the various forts and towns we must, in any aspect of the case, continue to hold. In addition to this, we are now told the rebel Government are about to arm negroes also. In either case, the practical result after the war will be the same. They cannot be reenslaved, and they will have and know how to use arms. In one word, they will be a power sufficient to compel emancipation throughout the Southwest. The only way for whites to remain will be to free the negroes.

Here let me say one word on Mr. WHITING'S letter. It is able, eloquent and ingenious. But—I deny the proposition on which his whole conclusion rests; I deny that the rebels are "belligerents," and I deny that the *jus gentium* applies to them at all. Lord JOHN RUSSELL declared the rebels "belligerents," and in that insulted the whole nation. The rebels are *rebels*, and nothing else; and it is absurd to talk about the laws of nations between the *subjects* of a Government and the Government itself. If that were the case, it would be in the power of any minority in any country, by simply getting up an insurrection, to clothe themselves with national powers, and demand the rights of nations.

In the *facts* of the war—the natural progress of events—we have the elements of universal emancipation, and no political chicanery can prevent it. The war cuts the Gordian knot. We must maintain the freedom of slaves emancipated under the proclamation, (for we can have no pretence to honor or justice if we do not;) we must keep negro soldiers to garrison the forts of the South where necessary; we must allow none but loyal men to represent the returned people, (and of such it is the right of each House of Congress to judge,) and Slavery will perish in the Southwest. The beautiful Valley of the Mississippi (rich in every gift of nature) will be populous with freemen, cultivated as a garden, and filled with the fruits of industry. Let the armies of the Republic *finish their work* before we suffer politicians to renew their quarrels and distract the country with their selfish schemes. *Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.*

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The American Iliad in a Nutshell.

The following is the entire article of Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE—"The American Iliad in a Nutshell"—as it appears in the August number of *Macmillan's* (London) *Magazine*:

ILIAS (AMERICANA) IN NUCE.

PARIS (*of the North*) *to* PARIS (*of the South*.) "Paul, you unaccountable scoundrel, I find you hire your servants for life, not by the month or year as I do! You are going straight to Hell, you ——!!"

PAUL. "Good words, Peter! The risk is my own; I am willing to take the risk. Hire your servants by the month or the day, and get straight to Heaven; leave me to my own method."

PETER. "No, I won't. I will beat your brains out first!" (*And is trying dreadfully ever since, but cannot get message it.*) T. C.

MAY, 1863.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

A False Report—Harbor Defences for San Francisco, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 13.

As was anticipated yesterday, the reports of secession risings in Santa Clara and Saline Counties were untrue.

Gen. WRIGHT has just received orders and funds from Washington, to construct new harbor defenses for San Francisco. Batteries mounted by guns of large calibre are to be erected at Rincon Point, Rincon Hill, Buena Vista Island, and probably on Telegraph Hill.

Sailed, last night, *Helen Nicholson*, HOLLIDAY, for Shanghai.

Markets are very dull. Anthracite coal $22 per ton, butter 23c., candles 19c. No sales for domestic liquors. Pig iron $50 per ton, burlaps scarce and high, crushed sugar, 14½c, tar $8.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 13.

Sailed, steamer *Golden Age*, for Panama, with a million in treasure, 60 passengers, and 150 bales of cotton, from Shanghai.

Sailed, 12th, *Golden State*, DELANO, Callao; ship Orphans has been chartered to load with breadstuffs for England.

From Saratoga.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION—SUPPLIES FOR THE WOUNDED AT CHARLESTON—THE SABBATH CONVENTION.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The Christian Commission for the Army and Navy are to hold a meeting here to-morrow, to raise funds for benevolent purposes.

GEORGE H. STUART, President of the Commission, received a dispatch to-day that the sick and wounded of Charleston were greatly in need of ice. At short notice, appeals were made at the dinner-tables of the several hotels, and $1,300 were raised before night. A telegram was sent to Boston ordering ice to be shipped forthwith.

The Sabbath Convention closed its session to-day. Resolutions were adopted in favor of securing the better observance of the Sabbath throughout the country. Addresses were made by NORMAN WHITE, of New-York, Rev. H. D. GARDE, WILLIAM E. DODGE and GEORGE H. STUART, of Philadelphia. The proceedings, including the papers read before the Convention and the addresses, will be published by the Sabbath Committee of New-York. They are of deep interest.

Sick and Wounded from Vicksburgh.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The steamer *Tycoon* brings 250 sick and wounded from Vicksburgh, most of them belonging to the Ninth army corps. The following died during the passage: M. Tirrell, J. Brown, A. Morgan, Sixth New-Hampshire; M. Mason, W. Chase, W. Hemery, Ninth New-Hampshire; R. Lewis, Hiram Marcy, Fiftieth Pennsylvania; Israel Barber, Seventh Rhode Island; F. S. Rollins, Tenth New-Hampshire; H. S. Holling, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts.

Draft in Pennsylvania.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 13.

The draft for the Eighteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, comprising Center, Clinton, Lycoming and Potter Counties, commenced here this morning in the order given above. The draft for Center County is already completed. Everything is passing off finely. Not a soldier has been sent here to assist in carrying out this draft, and none are required.

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The sale of five-twenties by the various agencies to-day, amounted to $760,550. Deliveries of bonds are made to the 24th of July, but the Department promises large deliveries during the coming week.

The First Pennsylvania Colored Regiment.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The first full regiment of colored men raised in Pennsylvania left to-day by the steamer for Morris Island, to reinforce Gen. GILLMORE'S army.

Correction.

CAIRO, Thursday, Aug. 13.

It was the Fourth, not the Tenth Massachusetts regiment that arrived from Port Hudson yesterday.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

The Task of Cleaning the City of Confederate Nastiness—Usefulness of the Contraband—Money Made by the Rag Business—Conduct of the Citizens—The Women Becoming Amiable—Future Action.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VICKSBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1863.

Since my last, much of that superlative nastiness with which the rebels had feathered this Vicksburgh nest has disappeared, and in consequence the town begins to look as if at some remote period it had enjoyed relations of intimacy with civilization. Gangs of negroes have labored early and late in shoveling, sweeping and garnishing, until there is a very perceptible depreciation in the strength of the savage odors which assailed the nostrils of the new-comer, and rendered a residence hereabout as unenjoyable as one near a dozen soap factories. For this task—whose magnitude only has its equal in the stable-cleaning labors of Hercules—We are indebted to our negro allies and a few of that omnipresent old clo' class whom Gen. GRANT once rather pointedly referred to in a celebrated order. The negroes labored by order, the others by reason that they could make something by it.

When the news reached the North that Vicksburgh had fallen, a few thousand Hebrew patriots immediately made an exodus in this direction, with a view of opening a few hundred clothing stores at once. Greatly to their disgust GEN. GRANT refused to allow any trade whatever, and much to their pecuniary grief they found that they had brought their shoddy to the wrong market. Something, however, must be done, and so fifty or sixty opened shops for the repair of watches, an equal number opened establishments for taking pictures, another quantity went to work gathering up the immense amount of old rags left everywhere by the rebels, while the balance stood disconsolately for a time around corners cursing GRANT in every dialect originating at Babel, and then returned up the river. Those who went into the rag business had a good thing, for rags are high and the quantity left by Confederates in this place was enormous.

Several large warehouses were filled with the old coats, tents and other fixtures of the late army, which were baled, and now the sharp operators are on their way with their treasures to St. Louis. A surprise, however, awaits them at that place, for they had scarcely left before it was discovered that they had filled the interior of each bale of rags with cotton. Orders were at once sent to St. Louis to have the matter looked into, which will probably result in the confiscation of the entire cargo. Fancy their poignant misery!

Of military movements little can be said, for little or nothing is being done. Gen. HERRON has gone to Port Hudson. Gen. ORD and corps are about leaving with a view to the occupancy of Natchez; some four regiments are going up to Helena; the balance of the army remains here with the exception of five per cent. of officers and men, who have gone home on a twenty days' furlough. This last circumstance indicates that no operations of importance will be inaugurated for some weeks. GRANT is resting himself after his late set-to, and also putting himself in training for the next meeting in September.

The citizens here have as yet scarcely recovered from the bewildering effects of the tremendous scenes through which they have so lately passed. There is, however, a marked change even since my arrival. Men in jeans and butternut are showing themselves on the street with a demeanor in which they attempt to present all the haughtiness of the old chivalry, but which effort is essentially spoiled in the everywhere-presented fact that the chivalry has just been awfully thrashed by the Yankee. They resemble a game chicken coming out of a fight minus his tail-feathers, with both eyes closed up, wings hanging, and other evidences of punishment, and that still cannot resist a feeble attempt at a strut and a crow of defiance.

The chivalry here are gradually learning something—first, that we have in the North a *Government*; and secondly, that the people of the North, whom they regarded as mudsills because they manufactured and invented instead of playing poker, selling niggers and handling bowie-knives for a living, and whom they truly believed they could whip in the proportion of five to one, is a force that bids fair in a little while to sweep the whole Confederacy—"niggers," faro-banks, chivalry and all—into oblivion. It is excessively mortifying to acknowledge it, but the fact is indisputable. The Yankee is here—the lager bier, saur-kraut, Dutch, Irish and "Yank" elements, of which they have said and sneered so much, are all about them, witnessing their discomfiture to an extent that will not allow them for an instant to doubt its reality.

The ladies of Vicksburgh, with that elasticity so honorable and peculiar to the female sex, by which they so quickly recover from the damaging effects of grief, (the loss of lovers and husbands for instance,) are already resuming their smiles and equanimity, and making the streets roseate and the hearts of the Yankees sunny by their presence. For the first week or so they all refused to show themselves, but confined their efforts to turning their backs when a Fed. was passing, or making faces at our soldiers from behind the closed shutters. Next, the blinds began to open, and faces in pensive profile might be seen at the windows. Then a few of the tougher virgins ventured on short scouting excursions on the streets, with a view to "feel" of the Vandals. Not being robbed, murdered or ravished, as they probably expected, they daily grew in boldness and numbers, until to-day, when detachments from the reserves, in the shape of young and pretty women, have made their appearance around town in considerable force. Their dresses are somewhat old-fashioned—their head-gear is multifarious as to kind, and ancient as to date of construction, and they have, alas! no hoops, but in all those cardinal requisites, such as peachy cheeks, red, kiss-inviting lips, and bewildering flashing smiles, they lack in no single instance. These pleasant visitations are owing largely to the excellent police regulations by which the city is governed; there is no drunkenness, brawling, or rowdyism of any sort, and to-day the place is more quiet and free from annoyance than it was ever before since it became a city.

The glorious old days of Vicksburgh—those days when the bowie-knife and revolver were supreme—when duels were of daily occurrence—when gamblers shot down citizens, and citizens hung gamblers to lamp-posts—when assassinations took place daily, and excited no abhorrence, and were succeeded by no punishment—when every man carried his life in his belt—when every other house was a gambling hell, and every other *gentleman* you met a gambler—when the chivalry vapored, and strutted, and hurled wordy defiance at the Yankee—these palmy, glorious days have passed away forever. "Order reigns in Warsaw," and Vicksburgh, much against her will, has become, or is in a fair way to become, civilized. So mote it be.

Gen. GRANT is still here. Possibly afraid if he goes North that he will have to commence making speeches, or that somebody will run him for President, he has concluded to stay here.

The weather during the day is intensely hot—at night it is cooler, but the relief that one would naturally receive from this is counteracted by the clouds of musquitoes that settle upon the unfortunate with the shades of night. The health of the troops is not above the average, although the sickness thus far has been mainly confined to chills and fever. The mortality among the negro troops has been very great, owing, probably, to the change of habit produced by their introduction to their new mode of life.

Nearly all the negroes who were "lying around loose" when our troops took the place, and who were roosting like crows on the piazzas of their absent masters' residences, and who employed their valuable time in playing the pianos and lolling upon sofas in the parlors or sunning themselves in happy idleness, have been presented with a Federal uniform and a spade (that is the male portion) and been placed at work. Several hundred are laboring upon the streets, and about 2,500 more are engaged in securing corn leaves for fodder on the various plantations near Vicksburgh.

Gen. BANKS came up last week and held a consultation with Gen. GRANT, whose object was probably a concert of action relative to future movements. He returned the next day after his arrival. GALWAY.

How Gen. Grant Looks After the Interests of His Soldiers.

The Cleveland *Herald*, of the 10th inst., says in reference to this subject:

"Gen. GRANT has issued a special order forbidding steamboatmen to charge more than $5 to enlisted men and $7 to officers, as fare between Vicksburgh and Cairo. Immediately after Vicksburgh had fallen a large number of steamboats cleared from Northern ports for that place, and were in the habit of charging soldiers going home on furlough from $15 to $20 fare to Cairo. A friend related to us that the steamer *Hope* was compelled by Gen. GRANT to disgorge its ill-gotten gains the other day, under the following circumstances: This boat had about 1,000 enlisted soldiers, and nearly 250 officers, aboard, on their way home on short leave of absence, after the fatigues of their protracted but glorious campaign. The Captain of the *Hope* had charged these men and officers from $10 to $25 apiece as fare to Cairo. Just as the boat was about to push off from the wharf at Vicksburgh, an order came from Gen. GRANT requiring the Captain to pay back to his passengers all money received by him as fare in excess of $5 to enlisted men, and $7 to officers, or submit to imprisonment for disobedience, and have his boat confiscated.

The order astonished the Captain, but the presence of a guard rendered it useless to refuse, and so, amid the shouts of the soldiers over Gen. GRANT'S care of their interests, he complied with as good grace as possible and paid back the money. Our informant, himself a passenger on the *Hope*, was present when Gen. GRANT issued the order above referred to. The General, when informed of the impositions practiced upon furloughed men and officers by steamboatmen, was very indignant. 'I will teach them, if they need the lesson,' said the General, 'that the men who have periled their lives to open the Mississippi River for their benefit cannot be imposed upon with impunity.' No wonder that the soldiers of the Army of the Mississippi fairly worship their General."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 13.

THE ARMY.

Everything is very quiet to-day with the Army of the Potomac.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT'S visit to Washington has no reference to future operations, but is in accordance with the kind invitation of the Secretary of the Navy to do so at his convenience. The Secretary, at the same time, expresses to him the thanks of the Government for his valuable services to the country.

ALLOWED TO RESIGN.

Dr. PERLEY, Medical Inspector-General of the United States army, has been allowed to resign, in the face of the most serious charges that could have been preferred against an officer of the Government. Dr. Jos. K. BARNES has been appointed as his successor. While the change occasions general rejoicing among the medical profession in the army, great indignation is expressed that Dr. PERLEY'S many derelictions, not to say rascalities, were not brought before the public through the hands of a Military Commission. It will be remembered that one of the charges against Dr. PERLEY was that of signing soldiers' discharges in blank. There was ample testimony to establish that charge at least.

WEST TENNESSEE.

Advices from West Tennessee state that at the election on the 6th inst., in several counties, a large vote was polled for Mr. B. CAMPBELL, for Governor. Gen. CAMPBELL was until recently a Brigadier-General in the National service, but resigned on account of ill-health.

THE VOTES OF IOWA VOLUNTEERS.

It has been ordered that the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Iowa, to superintend the voting of the volunteers of that State, in the field, shall be furnished with proper facilities, and allowed access to them for the purpose indicated.

TRANSPORTATION.

The army regulations have been modified so as to allow Generals commanding armies or military departments to authorise officers of the Quartermaster's Department to furnish transportation in light wagons and convey Paymasters, their clerks and funds to points inaccessible by public conveyance en journeys for the payment of troops.

The maximum amount of transportation to be allowed in the field hereafter is as follows: Headquarters of an army corps, two wagons or eight pack animals; headquarters of a division of two brigades, one wagon or five pack animals; field and staff of a regiment, one wagon or four pack animals; every three company officers, one pack animal; every twelve company officers, one wagon or four pack animals; every two staff officers not attached to any headquarters, one pack animal; every ten staff officers not attached to any headquarters, one wagon or four pack animals; every sixteen non-commissioned officers and privates, one pack animal; every eighty non-commissioned officers and privates, one wagon or five pack animals. All personal baggage, mess chests, cooking utensils, desk papers, &c., will be included—reducing officers' baggage so as to bring it within the foregoing schedule. All excess of transportation with army corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, &c., over the above allowance, will be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department. Commanding officers of corps, divisions, &c., will immediately cause inspections to be made, and will be held responsible for the strict execution of this order. Commissary stores and forage will be transported by trains. Where these are not convenient of access, and where troops act in detachments, the Quartermaster's Department will assign wagons and pack animals for that purpose; but the baggage of officers or troops, or camp equipage, will not be permitted to be carried in wagons or on pack mules so assigned. Assignments of transportation for ammunition will be made in proportion to the amount ordered to be carried. Cavalry officers will be held responsible for permitting riders to carry extra baggage, thereby injuring horses. Nothing will be allowed to be carried in knapsacks except what is directed by the regulations and ordered. In ordinary marches, troops will carry two days' rations, but when required to move without baggage or trains, from eight to twelve days' rations may be required to be carried weighing 19 and 23½ pounds respectively. A Sergeant will be allowed one or two pack animals, and brigades or division one wagon, to carry camp kettles and ratables. The order concludes:

By increasing the ordinary meat ration, and levying contributions of flour and meal on the country passed over, the bread and small rations carried as above by soldiers, may be made to last from twenty to twenty-five days. In proper season the bread ration may be partially dispensed with, substituting green corn, which can be foraged in the fields. Movable columns in the field should be furnished with hand and horse mills for grinding grain, which they procure in the country. Commanding officers in the field will observe the foregoing details, and adopt them as instructions in fitting out their command for rapid movement, and without ordinary transportation.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

The plan urged by Gen. ROSECRANS by letter, and Gen. ROUSSEAU in person, for the raising of a cavalry and mounted infantry force to operate against the guerrillas along the border and throughout the Southwest, gains favor daily in Government circles. Senators HARRIS and COWAN, and Gen. MORNEHEAD with others, waited on the President to-day, to urge its immediate adoption. The President acknowledged its paramount importance in view of the present situation of affairs Southwest, and only objected on the score of its departure from the regular routine of the War Department. Hopes are cherished that red tape will not be allowed much longer to delay it.

BANNER PRESENTATION.

The Contraband Relief Association presented a beautiful banner to the First District negro regiment to-night. After the presentation, Col. FOSTER, who happened to be present, was called out and responded briefly, saying he stood there to-night to take back much he had written and earnestly believed a few years ago. Port Hudson and Morris Island had convinced him of his mistake, and in the light of the brilliant courage there displayed, no man could doubt how large would be the share the enslaved race of this Continent were to have in achieving our deliverance as well as their own.

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The several Railroad Companies constituting the line between Washington and New-York, (now temporarily represented here by their agents,) are busily engaged in the redemption of their promises, made last Winter, for the construction of a double track along the entire line. The double track between Trenton and New-York will soon be completed, and a large force is at work between Trenton and Philadelphia. From the latter city, southward, the track is completed to Newark, and will be speedily finished between Baltimore and Washington. Work is progressing upon the bridge across the Susquehanna, and there is a prospect that a double track road, without any change of cars, will soon be provided between Washington and New-York. The companies have ordered thirty new first-class cars for the line.

THE POTOMAC.

The Potomac flotilla has seen no rebel demonstrations on the river for a month past.

A METAMORPHOSIS.

The British blockade runner *Neptune*, rechristened the *Clyde*, is being fitted out at the Washington Navy-yard as a gunboat.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK CLUB VS. MASSACHUSETTS ELEVEN.

This annual match was commenced yesterday morning at Hoboken; and, as we anticipated, the Bostonians, fatigued as they were with the two previous days' cricketing under the intense heat, were entirely overmatched by the fresh team of the strongest players in the country outside the St. George's Club, which were pitted against these amateurs by the New-Yorkers. O'Brien's and Martin's bowling was much less effective than in the St. George's match, although Haigh's wicket-keeping had much improved, and Martin's useless left hand compelled his retirement from the field at times, he having missed an easy chance of catching out Hammond when he had only scored five runs. Sadler also gave a catch, which was badly missed by another fielder. At sunset the score stood: New-York, 126 runs, of which Hammond scored 37, and Sadler 28; Boston stood 49 runs, of which Haigh scored 11.

The game will be resumed at 9½ o'clock this morning, and will no doubt terminate—under the above circumstances—in an easy victory for New-York.

Our reporter lost a pair of spectacles on the ground; any one having found such an article will oblige him by leaving them at the TIMES Office.

Death of Col. Francine.

CAMP SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW-JERSEY VOLS., NEAR BEVERLY FORD, VA., Aug. 6, 1863.

At the meeting of the officers of the Seventh regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, held at Camp, near Beverly Ford, Va., on the evening of Aug. 5, 1863, Maj. FREDERICK COOPER was called to the Chair, and the following resolutions adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his all-wise providence, to remove from the service of the country our beloved Colonel, LOUIS R. FRANCINE; therefore,

Resolved, That we, his late associates and companions in arms, whilst we bow in submission to the will of the Most High, cannot but feel deeply the loss of one who had endeared himself to us by his many acts of kindness, and who, as a soldier, friend and gentleman, had won our highest esteem and regard.

Resolved, That, as a token of respect to the memory of our lamented Colonel, the officers of this regiment wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the family of the deceased, assuring them of our condolence, and praying that the Lord will sustain them in this their hour of affliction.

Resolved, Also, that a copy be forwarded to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, *State Gazette*, Trenton, N. J.; Newark *Mercury*, Newark, N. J.; NEW-YORK TIMES and Washington *Chronicle*, with the request that the same be published.

SAMUEL J. HOPKINS, Capt. Co. H,
DANIEL HART, Capt. Co. E,
DR. JULIUS ROSE, Chaplain,
Committee.
CHARLES H. FOSSELMAN, Lieut. and A. A., Secretary.

PERSONAL.—Capt. HENRY STONE, U. S. A., Assistant-Adjutant-General and Aid-de-Camp with Provost-Marshal FRY, is in the City, and is stopping at the Brevoort House. Capt. STONE has seen hard service in a Massachusetts regiment, and was detailed to Col. FRY'S Department as an evidence of the esteem and confidence felt for and in him by the "powers that be." His presence here at this time indicates activity in the movements of the Drafting Bureau, and the possible acceleration of the re-turning of the wheel of fate in this City.

HEALTH MATTERS.—At the last meeting of the Commissioners of the Board of Health, held at the Mayor's office, it was reported by the Health Officer that since the 2d inst. there had been no arrivals of infected vessels. In the Floating Hospital there were fifteen sick and fifteen convalescent. The Resident Physician reported the City in a cleanlier condition than for years it has been, and in commenting on the great increase of mortality during the past week, ascribed it to the intense heat, and also to the use of unripe fruit and stale vegetables; it do further ascribed it to the over-crowding of tenement and other houses.

Markets.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT active; declined 3c.@5c.; sales at 90c.@91c., closing at 90c. CORN steady at 48½c. OATS closed buoyant at 37c.@37½c. *Receipts*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—3,100 bbls. Flour, 800 bushels Wheat, 66,000 bushels Corn.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Grover & Baker's
Five Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Parsons's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Second-hand Safes
FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Mosquito Bites.—The painful irritation immediately relieved and no mark left, by using Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Some ladies say it is worth $5 per bottle. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers everywhere. Depot, No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus.
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON,
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Ladies for Long Branch and the Various watering places, wishing boots and shoes for themselves and families, good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BRAINE—McCORD.—On Wednesday, Aug. 12, in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, by Rev. Jared B. Flagg, CHARLES S. BRAINE and FRIDIGA McCORD, all of Brooklyn.

PHELPS—PULLEN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. F. Newman, Mr. EDWARD R. PHELPS and Miss LILLIE E., only daughter of Samuel R. Pullen, Esq.

DIED.

BOUTON.—In Passaic, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 10¼ o'clock P. M., LILLIE M., daughter of John and Abigail S. Bouton, aged 9 months and 10 days.

Funeral services will be held at Sing Sing, N. Y., (where the remains will be interred,) on Friday, Aug. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CASSIDY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 13, MARGARET, widow of the late John Cassidy, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Aug. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 4 Debevoise-st., Brooklyn.

DUYSTERS.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, ALBERT AUGUSTUS, son of Ferdinand and Catherine Duysters, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, to-morrow morning, (Saturday, Aug. 15,) at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 242 Lexington-av.

DICKINSON.—In Rockaway, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 12, HARRIET, daughter of Alfred and Annie Dickinson, aged 1 year, 8 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Harriet Townsend, Newtown Creek, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 4 o'clock.

ENNIS.—In Astoria, L. I., at his residence, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, THOMAS ANDIE ENNIS, aged 65 years.

His friends, and the friends of his family, are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at St. George's Church, in Astoria, at 2½ o'clock, on Saturday next, Aug. 15. The steamboat *Sylvan Grove*, will leave for Astoria at 1½ o'clock P. M., from Fulton-slip.

FOX.—In Fort Schuyler, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, Lieut. CHARLES E. FOX, of the 48th regiment New-York State Volunteers, of wounds received during the storming of Fort Wagner, Morris Island.

His remains were interred at Huntington, L. I.

FELLOWS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 12, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Laura A. Fellows, FANNY GRAHAM, eldest surviving daughter of William M. Fellows, and granddaughter of Charles S. Mesee, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 12 East 23d-st., Madison-square, south, on Saturday morning, Aug. 15, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

GREGORY.—On Thursday afternoon, Aug. 13, BENJAMIN GREGORY, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 114 Cannon-st., at 2 o'clock, on Saturday, Aug. 15, without further invitation.

GRAHAM.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Leggett, No. 132 Henry-st., Brooklyn, ANN GRAHAM, widow of Duncan Graham, aged 86 years.

For notice of funeral, see this afternoon and to-morrow morning's papers.

HOLMES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, THOMAS HOLMES, Sr., aged 78 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 146 Clinton-st., on Friday, Aug. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the late Oliver-st. Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HOLLISTER.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 10, HENRY HOLLISTER, Sr., Esq., at the residence of his son-in-law, John And. Dempsey, M. D., No. 129 Hudson-st., aged 74 years, 4 months and 10 days.

Funeral services in Trinity Church, corner of Washington and 6th sts., Hoboken, on Friday, Aug. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

IRWIN.—WILLIAM ALFRED H., son of Hugh and Mary Irwin, aged 11 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 228 10th-av., this day, (Friday, Aug. 14,) at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends are respectfully invited to attend.

JESSUP.—In Hudson, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 8, Mrs. RUTH HALSEY JESSUP, widow of Wm. Jessup, aged 84 years.

☞ Sag Harbor papers please copy.

MERRIAM.—In Homewood, Lewis County, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 7, ELLEN GERTRUDE, only daughter of Clinton L. and Caroline H. Merriam, aged 8 years and 9 months.

PARGHAM.—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, of consumption, ELIZA M. STURGES, wife of William H. Pargham, aged 32 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 162 West 37th-st., on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

PHILLIS.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 12, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. B. T. Phillips, Chaplain, U. S. A., aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, in Newburgh, on Friday, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROWELL.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, WALTER, infant son of Warren and Jane Rowell, aged 6 months.

Funeral on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 23 Rutgers-st., this City.

ROBERTS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, LILLIE, only child of Rosalind S. and John L. Roberts, Jr., aged 2 years, 1 month and 25 days.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 91 East 31st-st., on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 11 A. M. Friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

☞ Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

STAYNER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 12, ANNETTE, wife of John C. Stayner.

Funeral will take place from No. 65 2d-place, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, Aug. 14.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

SHULES.—On Wednesday, Aug. 12, HARRIET N., wife of Jacob H. Shules, daughter of William S. and Maria Brady, aged 27 years, 3 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) evening, Aug. 14, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 656 Greenwich-st. Her remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery for interment.

SHERWOOD.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, WILLIAM H. H., second son of William H. H. and Martha Jane Sherwood, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the relatives and friends of his grandfather, Samuel J. Sherwood, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Friday, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to New-York Bay Cemetery, for interment.

TUTHILL.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, SAMUEL B. TUTHILL, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, to-morrow, (Saturday, Aug. 15,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 135 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

TUTT.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, ANNA THOMPSBRIDGE, daughter of Henry B. and Josephine A. Tutt, aged 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, Hamilton-st., near Gates-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 14, at 5 o'clock P. M.

VAIL.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 12, HARVEY W. VAIL, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, Islip, L. I., without further notice.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, WARREN A. WHITE, formerly of Warren, Ohio, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, No. 102 Joralemon-st., on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WHITLOCK.—On Wednesday, Aug. 12, after a brief illness, BENJAMIN M. WHITLOCK, in the 49th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, Matthaven, on Friday afternoon, Aug. 14, at 5 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The 4:10 P. M. train of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, will stop at Matthaven Depot, where carriages will be in waiting.

WILSON.—In Greenville, S. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 11, of a lingering illness, RICHARD WILSON.

The funeral will take place from the above place on Friday, Aug. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 420.—Aug. 13, 1863.
2, 30, 35, 44, 3, 38, 20, 61, 32, 48.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 432.—Aug. 12, 1863.
67, 72, 7, 2, 21, 8, 52, 63, 16, 33, 4, 62.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DEVLIN & CO.
In order to close out the Season's Stock, and make room for new manufactures, have made a reduction of
20 PER CENT
In the price of all SUMMER GOODS.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

MUSQUITO NETS,
MUSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS and FRAMES. C. J. & J. E. KELLY,
No. 565 BROADWAY, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF VICTOR HUGO.

Mr. CARLETON, publisher of the English translation of "Les Miserables," begs to announce that he will publish, on SATURD

Murder by Negro Soldiers.

A FAMILY ASSASSINATED IN COLD BLOOD.

From the Chicago Post, Aug. 2.

A gentleman connected with this office, who arrived here from Memphis day before yesterday, gives information of one of the most horrible transactions that it has been our lot to record during this war. The boat landed at a place called Compromise, in Tennessee, near the dividing line between that State and Kentucky, where the particulars of the awful affair were learned from the neighbors. On Tuesday last, the 4th inst., eighteen negro soldiers, fully armed, having come from the camp on Island No. 10, went to the house of Mr. FRANK BECKHAM, on the river, immediately at Compromise Landing, and murdered him, aged 40 years; his old father, (Maj. BENJ. BECKHAM, aged 60,) and four children of Mr. F. BECKHAM: LAURA, aged 14; KATE, aged 10; CAROLINE, 7, and RICHARD, 2 years. They first caught Mr. F. BECKHAM and his aged father, tied them, marched them to the edge of the bank of the river, shot and stabbed them, and threw their bodies into the water. They then threw little DICK into the river, tied the two youngest girls together, and threw them in, then forced the oldest girl and beat her over the head with their muskets until she sank down. The bodies of old Maj. BECKHAM and the youngest child have been recovered. Many of the passengers went to the house and saw them. Fortunately two of the family of children were off at school, and the mother and one child, four years old, were at Owensboro, Kentucky. *All the rest were murdered.*

Twelve of the negroes were caught by our cavalry and are now confined at Island No. 10. Six are yet at large. The immediate motive for the deed was thought to be the fact that Mrs. BECKHAM took up the river with her a negro girl as nurse, whose mother had run off, and was at Island No. 10. The negroes had before endeavored to steal the girl away, but Mr. BECKHAM drove them off with arms.

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 7.

It appears from a statement made by the Cairo *News*, of this morning, whose information came from Capt. PENNOCK, of the United States Navy, that the killing of Mr. BECKHAM and family, near Compromise Landing, should not be wholly placed upon the shoulders of the colored men. The facts seem to be that, while the soldiers also had a hand in the bloody deed, two white men, one named GRAYSON, were sitting by, and urged on and prompted the negroes to their cowardly acts. GRAYSON has been captured, with twelve negroes and one white man. Five or six colored men are yet to be taken. It is to be hoped that all may be properly punished.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 153 bbls. Ashes, 13,169 bbls. Flour, 340 bbls. and 483 bags Corn Meal, 110,248 bushels Wheat, 275,208 bushels Corn, 6,750 bushels Rye, 304,091 bushels Oats, 250 bushels Malt, 1,396 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,363 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 60 bbls., including Pots at $6 87½, and Pearls at $8 87½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 50 bags Maracaibo, at 31c., and 165 bags Rio, at 27½c.@28½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has declined to 67c.@68c. for Middlings ℔ ℔. Sales and resales, 500 bales. Also, by auction, a quantity of prize Cotton at 91c. for Sea Island, 86c.@88½c. for strict Middlings, and 25c.@35½c. for damaged and stained ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active, but at easier prices. Sales, since our last, 16,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4@$4 60; poor to choice extra State at $4 70@$5 35, chiefly at $4 80@$5 05; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 55 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 00	@$4 60
Extra State	4 70	@ 5 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 65	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipping brands	5 20	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 40	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 8 75

Southern Flour favors buyers. Sales since our last, 700 bbls., at $5 60@$6 50 for poor to good superfine, $6 55@$7 90 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining. Sales 480 bbls. Extra at $4 80@$7 15 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $3 90 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active, at full prices for really desirable lots, but reduced rates for inferior and common qualities. Sales since our last, 186,000 bushels, including Amber Western, at $1 25@$1 28; Red do., at $1 18@$1 25; Amber Iowa, at $1 20@$1 25½; Milwaukee Club, at 99c.@$1 10; Chicago Spring, at 90c.@$1 10 ℔ bushel. Corn is active, but unsettled. Sales have been reported to-day of 206,000 bushels, at 67½c.@68c. for sound Mixed Western; 65c.@67c. for unsound do., 70c.@73c. for Yellow Western, and 71c.@72c. for White do., ℔ bushel. Rye continues in limited demand, at 82c.@90c., according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada, at 45c.@55c.; Western, at 60c.@63c.; State, at 64c.@65c., ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale is in good request to-day, at 95c.@$1 15 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand, at 15c.@21c. ℔ ℔.

LUMBER—Business has been moderate again, this week, partly owing to the extraordinary heat, but there have been no remarkable changes in prices of the principal kinds. The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "Lumber has come in more freely, and the assortment is now better than it has been for some time. The sales have been to a fair extent at full prices, with an advancing tendency. The shipments have been active for Eastern ports, but to New-York they have been light for the week, as buyers do not wish to pay the advance in freights charged by the boatmen."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, and sales have been made of 1,200 bbls., at $11 50@$11 62½ for Old Mess; $13 50 for New Mess; $10 62½@$10 87½ for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 5¼c.@5¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is in request at 6c.@7¼c. ℔ ℔; sales, 350 boxes. Lard continues in fair request to-day; sales 2,250 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c.@10¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef continues inactive; sales, 120 bbls., at $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess, and $9 75@$12 20 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Butter continues quiet, at 13c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese rules dull and heavy at 8c.@11½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 150 bags East India, at $7 12½@$7 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 850 hhds., including Porto Rico at 12@12½c., and Cuba at 9½c.@11½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 90,000 ℔s. at 10c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 550 bbls., in lots, at 45½c.@46c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; 45,000 bushels of Grain, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 5½d.@7½c. ℔ bushel; also, by steamer, 35 tcs. Beef at 5s. ℔ tierce, and 1,500 boxes Cheese at 35s.@40s. ℔ ton. For London, 4,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.@2s. 7½d. ℔ bbl.; 200 bales Hops at 3-16d. ℔ ℔. For Bristol, 50 tons Heavy Goods at 32s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Cardiff, 20,000 bushels Grain at 5s. 9d. ℔ quarter. For an Irish port direct, a vessel with Grain at 6s. 3d. ℔ quarter. For Cork and orders, three British vessels with Grain at 6s. 9d.@7s. ℔ quarter.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Louisiana	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	Quebec	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Glasgow	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Aug. 22	New-York	Hamburg.
China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Germania	July 28	Southampton	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	July 30	Liverpool	Quebec.
Virginia	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Quebec.
Kangaroo	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Caroline	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

Morning Star	Aug. 15	New-York	New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Manchester*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *America*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Morning Star*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For Nassau, N. P.

The mails for Nassau by the *Corsica*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 5 A. M., 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ... 5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF CARMER TOWNSEND, of Westfield, Erie Co., New-York; who was a member of the Seventy-fourth regiment New-York National Guards, and went with that regiment into Pennsylvania, and from there to this City, when his comrades thought he exhibited symptoms of mental derangement, when the regiment left for home, on the 21st of July; afterwards on board the Hudson River Cars, it was discovered young TOWNSEND was missing, since which time he has not been heard from. TOWNSEND has served two years in the Fourteenth New-York Volunteers, and was discharged last Spring at Utica, with the rest of his regiment. He is a man about 23 years of age, and weighs about 170 pounds. Any information of his whereabouts will be gratefully received and suitably rewarded, by calling at room No. 275 Astor House.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1863. E. P. GOSLIN.

DRY GOODS

RAVEN & BACON.
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

R. H. MACY.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS, LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS.
LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.
N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts. Second story is filled with goods from JAPAN, INDIA, CHINA, MANILLA and American Indians, not to be found elsewhere, viz.: PINEAPPLE goods and dresses new; do. plain white; SILKS, SATINS, SEERSUCKERS, CONCAN, CRAPES, BATHING SHOES, LACQUERED ARTICLES; elegant CHINA and TEA SETS; NEW French and Chinese feather Fans; American INDIAN fans with birds, and Bark work; Camphor and Sandal-wood Trunks and Boxes with suitable fancy articles for Europeans. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent per mail.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors, Canvas Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Fans and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S, Nos. 680 and 682 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and five children, between the ages of 2 and 15 years, and servant. Three or four rooms required, in a respectable locality in New-York or Brooklyn; with a religious family preferred. Prompt pay and desirable boarders in all respects. Address, with full particulars as to accommodations, price, &c., N., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, the second and third floors, well furnished, with good board, for which a liberal price will be paid. Location between 14th and 34th sts., and between Lexington and 6th avs. References given and required. Address Post-office Box No. 2,622.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,317 Broadway.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD FOR A GENtleman and wife, with parlor and bedroom unfurnished except carpet; commodious closets required. Also, a large room with board for two young gentlemen. Location between 12th and 26th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. References exchanged. Prices must not be extravagant. Address S. M. E., Box No. 2,304 Post-office, New-York.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD FOR himself and wife in a private family up town. Address A. B., Box No. 1,357 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO, N. J., near Long Branch; has a beautiful view of the Atlantic; good sea or river bathing; plenty of shade; terms for adults, $6; children and servants half price. Steamer *Helen* leaves Robinson-st. pier every day, at 8 o'clock. For information, call on J. H. WHITE, No. 142 Fulton-st., or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Waterloo, near Port Washington, N. J.

CROFT HOUSE—TWENTY MINUTES FROM Garrison's depot, opposite West Point, beautifully located on the Highlands. A few suites of rooms may be had on early application. For terms, &c., inquire at No. 102 Pearl-st. OSCAR VON GERZABEK, Proprietor.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS, IN A desirable location, can be obtained in Tarrytown by applying to Mrs. M. LISTON.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NEAR Gramercy Park, No. 19 Lexington-av., with key to the park; is a broad and comfortable, house 26 by 60; well furnished, and will be rented to a private family only. Possession 1st of September. For permits address Box No. 3,930 Post-office.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A MODERN BUILT, THREE-STORY house, in good order, between 3d and 6th avs., from about 12th to 25th sts., by a private family. The most responsible references given. Possession any time from now till the 1st of November. Address WM. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st. House rent not over $1,000.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN ON JULY 28, FROM Barclay-st., a long-tail BAY MARE, 16 hands high, little mackled on the hind leg; also a HARNESS on the mare; was last seen near Camden, N. J. GEO. F. BELLOWS, Metropolitan Stables.

FOUND—ON TUESDAY, AUG. 11, IN CHATham-st., a sum of money. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying advertising expenses. Address, with full particulars, J. L. B., Chatham-square P. O.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS.—FOR SALE, THREE STEAMBOAT boilers in complete order. They are 35 feet long and 11 feet through. Apply to AYMAR & CO., Nos. 34 and 35 South-st.

WANTED—ONE OF RODGERS' TOBACCO CUTting Machines and Stem Rollers. Apply at No. 161 Maiden-lane.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—COACHES, FINE FOUR and six-seat Rockaways, Germantowns, fine top and no top buggies, park, depot and express wagons, harness, &c., at TAYLOR'S, No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address R. B. S., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DENTISTRY.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $8. Platina, (continuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SUBSTITUTES.—SUBSTITUTES WANTED and the highest bounty paid. Those wishing to go will do well to call at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs. Also wanted, men for the navy, and three months' advance paid. HENRY JAMES, Agent.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED! SUBSTITUTES WANTED!! SUBSTITUTES WANTED!!!—Large cash bounties paid. Come on and get your cash. Highest prices paid at No. [illegible] Walnut-st., second floor, Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
Miller & Conger's stores, Nos. 249 and 250 South-st., New-York,
On THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M.,
Cargo prize schooner MARIA:
68 bales UPLAND COTTON,
2 half-bales UPLAND COTTON,
29 bales SEA ISLAND COTTON,
5 half-bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
Cargo prize schooner JULIA:
48 bales UPLAND COTTON.
Cargo prize schooner MERIAM:
186 bales UPLAND COTTON,
3 bags PICKINGS.
Cargo prize schooner FASHION:
12 bbls. POTASH,
18 half bbls. POTASH,
48 bags SALT.
Cargo prize schooner DIANA:
117 bags SALT.
Cargo prize schooner EMMA AMELIA:
3 casks GLASSWARE.
Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., ten days before sale. JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. WM. MARVIN, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
On FRIDAY, Aug. 14, 1863,
At 12 o'clock, M.
CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER PLANTER,
CONSISTING OF
575 bales UPLAND COTTON,
100 barrels RESIN.
Samples of cotton and catalogues at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.
ALSO,
At the same time and place,
THE PRIZE STEAMER PLANTER,
as she now lies, with all on board, at the Atlantic Dock. She is a side-wheel, high pressure, river boat of about 300 tons burden. JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 25th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOE THREAD,
PAPER,
SODA ASH,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
&c., &c.
ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 25th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer SUNBEAM, consisting of
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
LEAD,
BRANDY,
HATS AND CAPS,
ARMS AND AMMUNITION,
&c., &c.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.
Aug. 13, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE SHIP NORTH CAROLINA, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER ELIZABETH, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the SHIP PRINCE LEOPOLD, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER SUNBEAM, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE BARK WINNIFRED, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at Public Auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the BRIG DELTA, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. NAVY AGENT'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
Will sell on FRIDAY, August 21, at 12 o'clock at the U. S. Navy-yard, Brooklyn
(By order and under direction of J. Henderson, Esq., U. S. Navy Agent,)
STEAMER UNCAS.
The steamer UNCAS of 212 tons register, length 121 feet; beam 23 feet; depth of hold 8 feet 3 inches. She has two propellers and a high deck aft, under which are her cabins, &c.
Terms cash, and she must be removed immediately.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 17th day of August, at 12 o'clock noon, on board thereof, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the bark *Spring Bok*, her tackle, apparel, &c., as she now lies at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell THIS DAY, Friday, Aug. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st.; Household furniture, consisting of Brussels, three-ply and stair carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany and cottage bedsteads, palliasses, suite furniture in green reps, mahogany and oak lounges, mahogany bookcase and secretary, rosewood suite in figured brocatel, rosewood etageres, cane-seat and mahogany chairs, foot stools, window shades, cornices, stair rods, refrigerators, meat safes, washstands, tea tables, iron bedsteads, water coolers, milk cans, tinware, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, 1 coupé rockaway, 4 seat do.; sorrel mare, 8 years old, 16 hands high, kind and gentle in all harness.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., dark brown horse, 16½ hands high, about 6 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness, very stylish and free driver, free from blemish, and can trot in three minutes; top buggy, built to order by one of our best City manufacturers, has been run but a few times; set of silver plated mounted harness in perfect order; also, two-top buggy, in good order.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVernment stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.
Terms cash in Government funds.
DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. K. U. S. Army.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER OUACHITA, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B. The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and 23d sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.
PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.
The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.
C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or wait on table and wash for a lady and child; wages $6; country or City. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG, neat and experienced woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and to do part of the washing and ironing, baking and pastry, soups and game; wages $8; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A WELL RECOMMENDED, willing and obliging young woman desires a situation in the city or country, as down-stairs servant or to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, cook and baker. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 26th-st., top floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable German girl desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly and a very neat seamstress; has the highest references from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION as waitress, chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman with good City reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish, and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls.

MALES.

TO THE HARDWARE TRADE.
A young man having had seven years' experience as salesman in one of the largest hardware houses, where he had peculiar advantages for a full knowledge of the business, wishes a situation with a first-class house who want a tip-top salesman. Is also a good writer and accountant. The very best of references from former house. Any wholesale house wishing an excellent man, both as to character and ability, will address B, Box No. 113, Brooklyn.

AS CLERK OR SALESMAN.—WANTED, A situation as clerk or salesman in a cloth or Yankee notion house, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Salary not so much an object. Address SALESMAN, care of the Mercantile Employment Agency, No. 208 Broadway.

AS CLERK OR SALESMAN.—WANTED, A situation as clerk or salesman in a wholesale dry-goods house, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address INDUSTRY, care of the Mercantile Employment Agency, No. 208 Broadway.

AS ORDER CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as order clerk in a wholesale drug-house, by a thoroughly competent young man, who can give the best of reference. Address DRUGS, care of the Merchants' Clerks Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Wanted, a situation as assistant bookkeeper, shipping, entry or general clerk, by an experienced young man, who can give the best of reference. Address CAPABLE, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a young man of long experience in the business; has lived with families of the highest standing in society in this City; can give several years' City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A MARRIED MAN WANTS a situation as coachman in a private family; understands the care of horses and carriages thorougly; has good reference; no objection to the country. Address S. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; good City and country references. Address M. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WELL QUALIFIED BY experience, and with the best of City references for integrity and capacity, would like the traveling agency of some mercantile or manufacturing establishment; or he would take the consignment of merchandise to any part of the country within the Federal lines. Salary, or commission, may be conditional. Address J. T. P., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

GERMAN FARMER'S FAMILY.—THEY are just landed, and wish a situation on a farm; have two children; he understands farming thoroughly and gardening; his wife is an excellent housekeeper; can milk, make butter, &c. A first-rate chance for those looking for respectable and intelligent German help. Apply at the Employment Office, No. 26 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A BOY FIFTEEN years old, (large of his age,) in some good wholesale house—grocery preferred. He is a good penman. Apply to W. BARRITT, No. 7 Beekman-st., over Nassau Bank.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG, MARried man, in a respectable mercantile business. Address INQUIRER, Hempstead, L. I.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook; also a chambermaid and waitress and assist in the washing, for a private family, to go a short distance in the country. Apply this day, between 10 and 12, with City reference, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 122 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS JOBBING house, a youth in the hosiery stock to learn the business; must write a good hand. Salary first year $100. Address, giving age, &c., A. E., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, acquainted with the City retail and prescription business. Apply at the drug store corner of 10th-st. and 1st-av.

COLLAR MAKERS WANTED IMMEDIATEly, by WILKINSON & CUMMINGS, Springfield, Mass. 20 to make army case collars, 20 to make short straw collars. Good wages and a long job guaranteed.

WANTED.—TWO RESPECTABLE BOYS TO ACT *as cash boys, from 12 to 16 years of age. Apply at* S. W. H. WARD'S, No. 387 Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN AS VALET, TO GO TO MELbourne, Australia, with a merchant. Salary liberal. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. P. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

HOUSE CARPENTERS WANTED AT NO. 45 Suffolk-st. None but good workmen need apply.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE PATENT RIGHT TO BE SOLD FOR America, of two most valuable machines for the manufacture of an article of enormous consumption, and now in operation in one of the largest Wax Wood and Fusee manufactories in England. These machines are for filling and dipping matches, inexpensive and self-acting, the use of which in manufacturing at least 800 per cent. in labor alone can be saved, independent of a further 10 per cent. in material. The advantages gained by working these machines are the absence of a phosphorous disease, great saving of labor and material, and the most inexperienced can work them. Address BELL & BLACK, No. 15 Bow-lane, Cheapside, London.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—FOR SALE, ONE OF the best horse-shoeing shops in Brooklyn, doing a large first-rate business; large shop, stable, carriage-house; room for the wheelwright business; good dwelling. All in good order. Terms easy.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

COAL MINES IN ILLINOIS.—TO PARTIES having $5,000 to $10,000 to invest in a coal mine in Illinois, about being opened, which offers great pecuniary gain, will obtain full particulars of same, with report of engineer, &c., by applying to A. JOURNEAY, 9 Pine-st.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A FIRST-class bakery and ice-cream saloon, the best in Brooklyn. Sales large and all cash. The proprietor having made money enough, desires to retire. F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., Nos. 82 and 86 Nassau-st.

A VERY VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE.—The article of great demand, use and necessity in every family; cheaply made, sure in its operation, and yielding extremely large profits. An uncommon chance to make money. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 CASH capital, in a safe manufacturing business, already established, with large profit, quick sale and sure pay. Reference given and requested. Apply to J. SMALLEY, Boundbrook, N. J.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
DR. R. P. GIBSON,
No. 17 Amity-st.,
near Broadway,
Has returned to the practice of his profession.
Office hours:
9 to 12½ A. M.,
4 to 5½ P. M.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 6—second floor.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 53 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY
For lads and young gentlemen, will reopen on MONDAY, 31st of August. Parents who wish a pleasant home and thorough instruction for their sons, will find both in the family of the Principal. Pupils can obtain a complete business education, or a thorough preparation for college.
The long standing and great success of this School, render it in every way worthy of patronage. Send for a circular to
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAYS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE, [illegible]
BORDENTOWN, N. J.,
One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MADAME C. MEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.
Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET.
The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 29th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, L. I.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.
There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:
Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.
Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.
Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.
Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.
Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.
Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.
Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. D.
Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 40 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Morgan Dix, D. D., Messrs. Charles King, LL. D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Phil'a.*—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) P. F. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Waterston, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Balt're*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST FOURteenth-street, corner of 6th-av.; Rev. R. HOLDEN, M. A., Rector, with competent assistants. His high reputation as a teacher, in Burlington College, at M. Churchill's Academy, at Sing Sing and in Trinity School, warrants the Rector in promising his pupils the most thorough instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, and ordinary English branches. The session commences MONDAY, Sept. 7. Terms, $160 per annum. For further particulars, address Rev. R. HOLDEN, Morrisania.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.
☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

$47 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMMON ENGLISH 14 WEEKS AT HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Sixteen experienced instructors in the English, normal, classical, (a class of sixteen are now preparing to enter Yale in '64,) French, musical, painting, scientific, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes.) Term opens Sept. 10. Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. *For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.*

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, will reopen on Sept. 23, at No. 1,248 Broadway. After the 18th prox. Miss RUSSEL will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Before the 18th, letters addressed to Miss RUSSEL, care of Wm. C. Russel, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, will be promptly answered.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys, English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Keese, No. 123 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M.A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open a private school for boys at No. 83½ W. 22d-st., N. E. corner of Broadway. During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE MISSES PALACHE HAVE REMOVED THEIR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL to No. 174 West 37th-st., and will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. They beg to announce having made arrangements with eminent professors to teach the foreign languages.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for Boys, White Plains, New-York. Classical, Commercial and Military.
OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 48th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, BROOKFIELD, CONN.—The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 8. Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 112 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. M. Rowes, A. M., Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York, having splendid mansion, scenery, extensive grounds, bracing air, &c. Twelfth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sep. 15. Catalogues, &c., at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, or address the Principal.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE—PORT JERVIS, Orange County, N. Y., (on Erie Railroad,) commences next annual session 23d September. Instruction in all the departments proper to female education by the best teachers and masters. Building is spacious and well furnished, table excellent, location healthy. For circulars address Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

$100 TO $140 A YEAR.—BOARD AND instruction; English branches, piano and French. Charge from entrance. No extras. Location healthy and retired. Accommodations for three more, accompanied from City. Address ABEL WHITLOCK, Norwalk, Conn.

A LADY, RECENTLY WIDOWED, RESIDING in an airy and healthful situation, in the vicinity of Brooklyn, would like to receive into her family, to be instructed with her own daughters, a few misses from 7 to 12 years of age. For particulars, please address Mrs. M. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal—Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School for Young Ladies (strictly limited to 20), will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 66 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE DIPLOMEE DE la ville de Paris désire consacrer quelques heures pour donner des leçons dans une famille ou un pensionnat. Ecrire à Mme. A. L. MORAS, No. 146 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IN A SCHOOL FOR Boys, an unmarried teacher, a member of the Episcopal Church. Address R., No. 702 Broadway.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS and Heads of Families, who seek TEACHERS for any department of instruction, may obtain reliable particulars of well-qualified candidates at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.
School Properties are sold and rented.
Parents are supplied with Circulars of good Schools.
Teachers who desire engagements are invited to call.
REFERENCES: Faculty, Amherst College; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale; Prof. Putnam, Dartmouth; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Prof. Phelps, Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., and Barnes & Burr, Publishers, N. Y.; Prof. Eaton, Packer Inst., Brooklyn; J. H. Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y. Circulars sent when applied for with stamp.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York City.

AN EFFICIENT TEACHER, OF TWO years' successful experience, desires an engagement as teacher of mathematics or natural science. He prefers to devote his attention mainly to the above, but, if desired, will teach also Latin, Greek, French, German, or common or higher English. City reference and reliable testimonials given. An interview with responding Principal desired. Address, with full particulars, for one week, TEACHER, *Examiner* Office, No. 336 Broadway.

A TEACHER, WHO HAS FITTED BOYS for Yale and Harvard, who is a superior mathematician and good disciplinarian, desires a situation. He has testimonials from and can refer to many prominent teachers and distinguished men, but relies for success on his intrinsic merit. He was connected for several years with a first-class New-England institution. Address Box No. 614, Southington, Conn., stating time and place and interview.

A TEACHER OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience, who can show certificates of his success in the management of large schools, desires a situation as principal of a public school. Address PUBLIC SCHOOL PRINCIPAL, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, with six years' experience as a teacher of classics, mathematics and English branches, desires a situation; can give the best references. Address TEACHER, Post-office Box No. 57, Palmyra, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 25x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, rail-road and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE—IN 73D-ST., BETWEEN 3d and 4th avs.—Three-story basement and under-cellar, 12x46; lot 102.2. They are new and neat; will be sold cheap on easy terms; 73d-st. is beautifully improved from 3d to 4th avs., and graded to Central Park. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned as an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in thirty minutes.
HEYE BROTHERS, No. 30 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 30 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., A very desirable residence, situated on Bayard-st., fronting on open Public Square; house is frame, filled in with brick, 44x40 feet, with all modern improvements and well adapted for Summer or Winter residence. The grounds are 101x228 feet, and are well stocked with all kinds of choice fruits; graperies under glass, &c., &c. The location is very healthy, and facilities for schools, churches, &c., are unsurpassed in a country town. The society is refined and cultivated. The commutation from New-York by railroad is only $60 a year. Price $15,000. Terms very easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty-odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1¼ miles from the Harlem Railroad, Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—situated on the Passaic River, Dundee Lake, about 1½ miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Station, at Paterson, N. J. The location is unsurpassed by any on the Passaic River, the house is large and convenient; also barns, carriage house, &c. There are 15 acres of the best quality of land, 4 acres of which is an apple orchard, with a great variety of other fruit trees. Apply to
S. S. SHERWOOD, No. 8 White-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE BENJ. S. PIER, in the village of Upper Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. *Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises or of*
WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A very nice country place of 10 acres choice land, handsome house, outbuildings, plenty of fruit, &c.; will trade for a small house in New-York or Brooklyn. Price $4,000. Apply to GEO. N. SMITH, No. 246 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 3½ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,940.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A COUNTRY residence for sale or exchange for City property; 20 lots of ground, fine house, barn and other outhouses, all in complete order, situated at Kingsbridge, 13 miles from the City Hall. Full particulars by addressing Box No. 3 Post-office.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., from September to May next. Address B., Box No. 1680.

FARMS.

FOR SALE, AT GREENWICH, CONN.—A farm, consisting of 140 acres, well proportioned—meadow, plow pasture and woodland. Abundance of good fruit on the place, including yard and garden fruit of almost every variety. The house is pleasantly situated on the main road from Bedford to Greenwich. Depot and steamboat landing about three-quarters of an hour's drive from the latter places. A stage passes the door daily to and from each place. The house is two and a half stories high, with an observatory—contains thirteen rooms, including a bathroom on the second floor, supplied with water from a tank above. It is on high ground, and commands a fine view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. Conveniently situated near the house are outbuildings of every kind, not inferior to any farm-buildings in the town. Also, a good tenant-house and barn on the place. The whole is offered for sale at a reasonable price. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, Esq., corner of Catherine and Cherry sts., New-York, or on the premises, of WILLIAM SMITH.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.—1,480 ACRES of good farming land in Kankakee County, Illinois, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 50 miles south of Chicago, and within two miles of Kankakee City, one of the prettiest and most flourishing towns in the State. Also, 600 acres near Pontiac, county seat of Livingston County, Illinois. Address, with stamp, GERRIT H. SMITH, Geneva, N. Y.

A BARGAIN!—A FARM OF 243 ACRES, 40 well timbered, can be bought low, in Ogle County, Illinois, fronting on Rock River, ten miles from Dixon. A good house and barn, and a never-failing and never-freezing stream runs through the rear of the land; soil first quality. E. DINGEE, No. 3 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J., consisting of 63 acres—part woodland; also, 2,100 to 1,200 young and choice fruit trees; good house, outbuildings, &c. Apply to HENRY G. NICHOLS, No. 95 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 200 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to W. C. & R. J. SENSE, No. 10 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (... edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 80 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of *Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment* than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully associated with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM. All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success. Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York. Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 13 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females scientifically treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York. Send a red stamp for ladies' circular, and escape quackery. Board provided.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for his three-cent stamps; 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work pub...

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, New-York, Aug. 10, 1863.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons of the three years' seven and three-tenths per cent. bonds, maturing on the 19th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders availing themselves of the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 19th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rates—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., BANKERS and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS. Stockholders of the Bank of Louisiana at New-Orleans, or their representatives here, are requested to call immediately at the Merchants' Bank, New-York.

EDWARD KING Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 State-st., New-York.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Shareholders of this Company, held on Tuesday, 11th day of August, 1863, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS SKIDDY,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
DAVID DOWS,
JOHN K. PRUYN,
THOMAS P. DAVIS,
THURLOW WEED,
JOHN BUTLER, JR.,
WILLIAM R. STEWART,
AUGUSTUS L. BROWN,
EDWARD R. PHELPS,
JOHN A. COOKE,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
GEO. H. ELLERY.

And for Inspectors of the next annual election:

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
AARON VANDERPOEL,
REUBEN BURKHALTER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, JOHN BUTLER, JR., was unanimously reelected President, HENRY S. WILSON was elected Secretary, and EDWARD R. PHELPS was elected Treasurer.

HENRY S. WILSON, Secretary.

AUG. 13, 1863.

SCHENECTADY AND CATSKILL RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that books of subscription to the capital stock of the Schenectady and Catskill Railroad will be opened at the office of R. G. Stebbins & Sons, No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, and will remain open until SATURDAY, Aug. 22. The Company is fully organized under the general law of 1850. The capital, $1,000,000. Shares, $100 each; 10 per cent. to be paid at the time of subscribing. The construction of the road not to be commenced until the entire capital stock is subscribed. The amount of stock to be subscribed in the City of New-York is $600,000. In case of excess of subscription beyond the capital stock, the distribution will be pro rata among all the subscribers.

The road connects with the New-York Central Railroad at Schenectady, and runs thence to Catskill, forty miles, in a direct or air-line, with a remarkably easy grade. The saving in distance from Schenectady to Catskill, between this route and that via Albany, is twelve miles by rail and twenty by canal, and still greater saving in time and facility of transportation, by avoiding the inconvenience and detention of the overslaugh and twenty-nine locks. A line of swift and superior steamers will meet the cars at Catskill, making the passage from that place to New-York in five hours. Beside a large proportion of the travel and freight of the New-York Central, it will receive most of the travel and freight of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad by its intersection ten miles below Schenectady. It will receive the accumulations of freight and passengers west from railroad lines extending to Lake Erie, north from Lake Champlain, Canada and Saratoga, and south from a cheap river travel of one hundred and ten miles, with ample depth of water, and wholly free from obstruction—all by the construction of only forty miles of track, on one of the most economical routes known in the history of American railroads. Of the speedy construction of the road, and its large profits, no doubt need be entertained. Contractors of responsibility and experience offer to complete the double-track, rolling stock, fences, &c., within the capital.

D. D. CAMPBELL, President.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES, issued by the trustees of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, having been lost or mislaid, and application having been made for the issue of new certificates in their place, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer thereof having been stopped, viz.:

Ctf....No. 318....	$87,920 83	In name of Geo. Peabody & Co., Trustees.
Ctf....No. 1,022....	250,102 41	
Ctf....No. 416....	5,694 68	In name of Geo. Peabody & Co.
Ctf....No. 1,023....	6,827 50	

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the Increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, JULY 31, 1863.—An installment of $60 on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the 1st instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company will please deposit their bonds in the hands of CHARLES MORAN, No. 10 Wall-st., to be used in the purchase of the road.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Full and scrip stock for sale by A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 PINE-ST.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 26, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums of Participating Policies, the certificates for which will be ready for delivery on the 15th of October next.

ALSO, AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on demand.

ALSO, A CASH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on demand.

All the above dividends are free from Government tax. By order.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.

The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.

By order of the Board. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Monday, 10th proximo. By order of the Board.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863. A Dividend of Four per cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN. NEW-YORK—LIVERPOOL. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. | From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from......$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables......$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food......$50
Steerage—With superior accommodations......$30

Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool......$30

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Passage Office No. 26 Broadway. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wed'dy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage......80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage......65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking.	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn.	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,876	Pearce.	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin......$80 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage......35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. (GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 5,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship HIBERNIA will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin......$126
Second Cabin......88
Steerage......25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents, SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer AMERICA. Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 15.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, Carrying the United States mails, will leave Pier No. 2, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.

No freight received after Friday.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 101 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER....Saturday......Aug. 15
GLASGOW......Saturday......Aug. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday......Aug. 29

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SCHOONER FOR SALE—74 TONS REGISTER, but three years old, in complete order, carries a large load and sails well. Also sails and rigging complete for a schooner of 60 tons, nearly new. Will be sold cheap to a cash buyer. Apply at No. 111 Chambers-st., up stairs.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 160 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED $6 35.

THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY WILL SELL FIRST-CLASS TICKETS FROM

NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO AT $18.

And make a reduction of $6 35 to all points in the Northwest.

Passengers by this, the shortest line, save 60 miles in distance, and two hours in time! over all other routes, and have

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS Between New-York and Chicago.

☞ *This is the ONLY ROUTE by which passengers can leave New-York at 7 P. M., and arrive in Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis as soon as those who left at 8 P. M. by other routes, and SAVE TWO CHANGES OF CARS.*

Trains leave from Cortlandt-st. Ferry:

DAY EXPRESS.		NIGHT EXPRESS.	
Via Allentown	6:00 A. M.	Via Philadelphia	6:00 P. M.
Via Philadelphia	7:00 A. M.	Via Allentown	7:00 P. M.
Leave Philadel'a	11:20 A. M.	L've Philadelphia	10:30 P. M.
Leave Pittsburgh	1:00 A. M.	L've Pittsburgh	12:40 P. M.
Arrive Crestline	8:05 A. M.	Arrive Crestline	1:15 P. M.
Arr'e Fort Wayne	3:10 P. M.	Arr'e Fort Wayne	3:10 A. M.
Arrive Chicago	7:15 P. M.	Arrive Chicago	7:40 A. M.

ASK FOR TICKETS "VIA FORT WAYNE." FOR SALE AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-St., New-York.

WM. P. SHINN, General Passenger Agent.

F. KNOWLAND, General Eastern Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD. Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½. N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:50 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 6:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, 5 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:50 and 10:25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST. Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. 7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M. 10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leave James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M., for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo. 8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville. 10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo. 4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick. 5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N.JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:30 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY.—Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7, A. M.; Peck Slip, 7¼; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8½; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackel on board.

SUNDAY, AUG. 16, THE STEAMER SCRANTON, for Glen Cove, New-Rochelle, City Island, Whitestone, Fort Schuyler and Strattonport, will leave Peck-slip at 8¼ A. M., Broome-st. at 8½; 10th-st. at 8¾ and 26th-st. at 9 o'clock. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 2½ P. M., New-Rochelle at 3¼ o'clock, stopping at all the other landings.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE sidewheel steamboats *William Kent* and *North Shore*, and the barges *Anna*, *Rhinebeck* and *Lexington*. Also, Conway's Pleasant Valley Grove to let. Office No. 303 West-st., corner Barrow.

HENRY MALLAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the SUMMER DRAMATIC COMPANY, under the direction of that popular and talented actor, C. W. CLARKE. SYLVESTER BLEECKER, Stage Manager, composed of such talented artists as Mr. M. LEVICK, Mr. J. BRIDGMAN, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Mrs. FRANCE, Miss JENNIE WALTERS, Mlle. LOUISE, etc., etc., all of whom appear

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, in the interesting petite Comedy, FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, and also in that laughable and INIMITABLE FARCE, LORD DUNDREARY IN ENGLAND, the casts of which have never been excelled in this country.

Between the pieces A DANCE by MLLE. LOUISE.

Just purchased at an ENORMOUS EXPENSE,

A MONSTER PYTHON,
A MONSTER PYTHON,
A MONSTER PYTHON,
A MONSTER PYTHON,
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST!
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST!
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST!

nearly allied to the Boa; but THE LARGEST OF THE SNAKE SPECIES, and the largest of the Serpent tribe ever seen ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.

He has just arrived FROM THE EAST INDIES, and was so formidable that no one dare approach him on the voyage to give him food or drink; consequently, he became very ravenous, and has already DEVOURED 16 RABBITS, FIVE GUINEA PIGS, THREE PIGEONS, and is still feeding.

He is universally pronounced not only THE GREATEST MONSTER LIVING, but also THE MOST WONDERFUL NOVELTY.

The civilized world has never known anything like it, and, in all human probability, NEVER WILL KNOW ANOTHER.

Hence every person curious in such matters, every lover of Nature's most marvelous works, EVERY SCIENTIFIC MIND, should embrace the opportunity to LOOK UPON THIS HUGE MONSTER while he remains on exhibition AT THIS GRAND OLD TEMPLE OF WONDERS. He may be seen at all hours EVERY DAY and EVENING, as may also LIZZIE HARRIS, THE LARGEST FAT WOMAN LIVING! WEIGHING 678 POUNDS!! and measuring round the waist 4 YARDS, 17 INCHES!

The greatest MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH Ever seen on the face of the globe. THE LIVING OURANG OUTANG, AUTOMATON WRITER, THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS. The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c. Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for the examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to Avenue A.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets, and in West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Ward Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 69½ and 31½, in block No. 176, in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 19, 20 and 22, in block No. 177, also in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 29, 30, 40, 41 and 42, in block No. 87, also in the 19th Ward.

And Ward No. 1, in block No. 88, in the 19th Ward.

All the lots fronting on West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets, and all the lots fronting on Desbrosses-street, on both sides, between Washington and West streets; and the corner lots at the northwesterly and southwesterly corners of Desbrosses-street and Washington-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 6, 1863.

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, March 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for (6) six years from this date, and not thereafter.

The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

m13-law6m.F.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL, PETER MITCHELL, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that, having entered into partnership, for the purpose of conducting an English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, they solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so generously bestowed upon Miss Haines' School in years past, trusting to be able to manifest their grateful appreciation of it by increased devotion to the pupils who shall be committed to their care.

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, June 25, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863—No. 22 William-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, for the transaction of the stock and bond commission business. The business of the new firm will be conducted at the office so long occupied by the undersigned.

JAMES H. STEBBINS, JOHN BLOODGOOD.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that EDWARD A. MESSENGER has no business relations with the firm of T. & H. MESSENGER.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c. F. H. DIAMOND, No. 600 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager......MR. WM. WHEATLEY

Begin at 8; conclude 10:45.

SIXTY-FIFTH! SIXTY-FIFTH! NIGHT of John Brougham's Grand Romantic Drama of THE DUKE'S MOTTO, which piece, after being witnessed by 150,000! 150,000! PERSONS! still continues its UNABATED SUCCESSFUL CAREER, inducing the Manager to announce it for every evening till further notice.

MR. COLLINS, The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist, in his original character of CARRICKFERGUS, an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs of "Wine, Bright Wine," and "While there's Life there's Hope."

MR. WM. WHEATLEY, In his original character of CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.

Mr. L. R. Shewell as the......Prince
Mr. J. G. Burnett......Gipsey Chief
Mr. J. W. Collier......Regent
Mr. E. Lamb......Peyrolles
Mr. F. Mordaunt......Duke
Mr. C. Kingsland......Esop—the Hunchback
Mme. Ponisi......Duchess
Mrs. J. H. Allen......Blanche
Mrs. L. R. Shewell......Zillah

SPLENDID NEW SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, MAGNIFICENT NEW FURNITURE, &c. NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, DELIGHTFUL MUSIC, Under the direction of H. B. DODWORTH. And GRAND BALLET.

Seats secured THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8 o'clock; over before 10¾ o'clock.

THE GREAT MARVEL OF THE 19TH CENTURY is the ASTOUNDING SPECTRAL ILLUSION now attracting CROWDED AND BREATHLESSLY ATTENTIVE AUDIENCES, who nightly evince the most UNBOUNDED GRATIFICATION AND SURPRISE at the unsurpassingly WONDERFUL AND STARTLING EFFECTS of the GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON, GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON, which has created such an Unparalleled Excitement in both Hemispheres.

It can be seen EVERY EVENING in the beautiful and romantic play entitled TRUE TO THE LAST.

Honora Parole, a wealthy heiress, with a beautiful ballad......Mrs. H. Watkins.
Godfrey Dulanie, a young student......Mr. H. Watkins.

The especial attention of the public is directed to the fact that A NEW SYSTEM OF VENTILATION has been introduced at this favorite theatre, rendering it the COOLEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500. FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS. Wareroom, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S NEWLY IMPROVED Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $45 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 362 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 11, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday the 15th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

1,000 ARTILLERY JACKETS, of regulation coat cloth, to be in all respects equal to the sample in this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Artillery Jackets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. General.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 362 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City,

500 Iron Bedsteads, for military purposes, a sample of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will state how soon they can furnish the bedsteads, and will send with their proposals a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Iron Bedsteads," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G., U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 24, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For flagging west side of Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side of Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first street; also on Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Building house for use of Engine Company No. 2.

Building house for use of Hose Company No. 42.

New fire alarm bell for the Jefferson Market Bell Tower.

New fire alarm bell for the Macdougal-street Bell Tower.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office. Dated Street Department, New-York, August 12, 1863.

CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT.

WILLARD HAWES AND OTHERS against JOHN R. GRAHAM AND OTHERS.

In pursuance of a decretal order made in this action, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1863, I will expose for sale, in one lot, through Messrs. PELLS & CO., Auctioneers, at No. 340 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of August, 1863, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, one ten foot veneer cutting machine and the fixtures appertaining thereto, consisting of two knives, twenty-four screws, three wrenches, grinding apparatus, one crane with hoisting apparatus complete, and the patterns by which said veneer cutting machine was made and extended from eight to ten feet.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1863.

JAS. BRUCE, Receiver.

TO DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN RUBBER GOODS.

DAVIDSON'S PATENT SYRINGE.

All parties infringing the patent for the above-named article, either in making, using or selling the same, in violation of the letters patent of the United States, granted therefor to Charles H. Davidson, on the 31st day of March, 1857, are hereby notified to desist from such infringement forthwith.

It is the intention of the owner of said patent to prosecute all infringers to the full extent of the law.

R. HAMILTON, Attorney for DAVIDSON SYRINGE COMPANY.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ENOS N. TAFT, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated July 9, 1863.

FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.

jy 10-law 6mF*

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or leaving any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drops doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. &c. &c. a bottle.

Agent New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER EIGHTEEN.

TWENTY-FIRST PRECINCT.

Capt. A. M. Palmer, No. 120 East Twenty-fifth-street. The Captain, with his command, was in the battle with the mob on the morning of Monday, at the Provost-Marshal's office, Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. All the forces engaged, it will be recollected, were repulsed. On the return to the Station, the Captain went home, and, in consequence of the stoppage of the Third-avenue cars, could not get back again until Tuesday morning, when he reported with his command to the Central Office. The force was with Capt. Petty's command on that morning at the disturbances in the vicinity of Sixteenth-street and Tenth-avenue, and the balance of the day and night on general duty at the Central Office. On Wednesday morning they were returned to their own Precinct, and in the afternoon the Captain, being sick, went home, and Sergeant Brackett took command. The force were kept in reserve in the Precinct, portions being constantly on valuable scouting and picket duty. All that night and all Thursday were gangs around, armed with clubs and other weapons, threatening dwellings, howling, hooting and terrifying citizens; the stores were all closed and terror reigned. Sergeant Brackett's well arranged plans of operating in detail, boldly seconded by his men, prevented any concentration or more serious demonstration during this period. At 7 P. M., Thursday, Officer Chandler was brought to the Station badly beaten, and was thence conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. He had been attacked at Thirty-fourth-street and Second-avenue by a gang, against which he made manful fight, but uselessly. During the night the Sergeant and his force continued on the qui vive, and no outrages occurred. They were in squads, here, there, everywhere, and although in an infected district, by their promptness, activity and intelligent movements, frustrated attempts at outrage.

On Friday morning Sergt. Brackett in command, with Sergt. Hastings and thirty-five men repaired to Thirty-ninth-street and Second-avenue; the Seventh regiment was their escort; the block between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, and the First and Second avenues, were surrounded by the military. This was a thoroughly riotous district, and the Police went to work entering every house and searching it for goods stolen during the riots, from the cellar to and on the roof. Not a room, a closet, a cubby-hole, or a "between beds" was missed; every nook, corner and hole was investigated; sometimes the inmates, and generally with success; the explorations were continued in similar manner to Thirty-third-street, each block being surrounded by the military. At 4 P. M. the military were unfortunately withdrawn and the search had to cease. But an immense amount of property had been recovered, among it a full wagon load of fire arms, bayonets, pikes, &c., in all 173 pieces; furniture, groceries, drygoods, &c. &c., comprised the rest. Among contraband articles taken were five steel-headed clubs, villainous and murderous weapons which the owners had prepared for their work of murder and robbery. On Friday search by squads was renewed and another large amount recovered, among it some $400 worth of the property of the slaughtered Col. O'Brien, found at No. 186 East Thirty-fourth-street, where the thieves secreted it. This active work was kept up for several days, and with constant success. Sergeant Vaughan with fourteen men, and Roundsman Moore with six, each in different portions of the Precinct, recovered thousands of dollars' worth. The catalogue of the goods retaken by the Twenty-first would make a large volume.

Although this force had but one encounter with the mob, their services in their Precinct were invaluable. They prevented many serious demonstrations, and in the duty of recovering goods were zealous and unflinching, notwithstanding its hazardous and unpleasant character. They have saved many thousands of dollars, by their efficient discharge of this duty to the Treasury.

Sergeant Brackett, on whom the command devolved, is entitled to great credit for the sagacity characterizing his action throughout, while his associate officers and the men have won a full share of the honors on the record.

TWENTY-SECOND PRECINCT.

Capt. J. C. Slott, Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues. Monday morning Sergeant Crow and twelve men reported to Capt. Porter, at the Marshal's Office, Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. Here was the first serious demonstration of the mob, and the first attack upon the Police, in which the latter were defeated by overwhelming numbers; this force returned soon after noon to the Station. Capt. Slott, with Sergeants Aldis, Porter and Murphy, and the command, reported at Headquarters in the evening, from whence they accompanied Inspector Carpenter and force to the Park, participated in the charge upon the mob from the *Tribune* office, and contributed to the strewing of the ground with the bodies of the lawless and riotous. Thence were on the tour through the Fourth Ward, at the fight in Roosevelt-street, and the subsequent skirmishes. At midnight were at headquarters again, but soon after sent to the Twentieth Precinct Station to protect it and its hundreds of refugees. They remained here until Thursday, when ordered to their own Precinct. Meantime, however, they had participated with the Twentieth in the active, rigorous fight with the mob, which at midnight Tuesday were attempting to destroy the colored Church in Thirtieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. They went into this under "shot and shell," but every man with a will and determination that largely aided in the speedy, and to the rioters, costly victory. Also was this Precinct in the storming of the barricades in Ninth-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-third street. Sergeant Aldis, of the Twenty-second, was in command here, and after a charge made under a shower of bricks and shot, only withdrew his men long enough to let the military discharge a volley, when the force pressed forward again, took and removed them. So nearly all the way up, on approaching each barricade, were they under fire from street or housetops, but made a clean sweep of all the obstructions. Several of the rioters were killed in this engagement. The force returned to the Twentieth Station. In the afternoon of Wednesday, Capt. Slott made an expedition to Forty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, clearing the coast there; subsequently Sergeant Aldis was sent with command to Twenty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue, where rioters were rampant, did the work of dispersal thoroughly, and on returning when near the arsenal was ordered by Gen. Sandford to take his force and a company of military then awaiting him, to Forty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, where the mob had again gathered, and were threatening to burn the residence of Mr. Campbell. He at once wheeled, and with the added force of military, hurried up. The force was, on arrival, greeted with shouts of defiance, and with shots and missiles from doors, windows and housetops, as well as from the street. He halted, and tried a little moral suasion, begged of the rioters to desist and to retire; they gave him no heed, and the officer in command of the military made a similar appeal. The only responses, save from a few who got out of the way, were renewed yells and volleys. The military then wheeled into sections in the avenue, one facing up the other down, the Police in the centre, and opened fire. Men were shot down in the street, some picked off from the house-tops, and others from the windows, where they had been actively firing. In a few moments the mob was entirely dispersed, leaving their dead lying in the streets uncared for. This ended the "battle-field" operation of the Twenty-second, who were relieved from the Twentieth Precinct on Thursday, retiring to their own on ordinary duty. Capt. Walling, of the Twentieth, speaks in eulogistic terms of the valuable services of this command while at his Precinct, and the history of their arduous and responsible duties, so well performed, more than justify him. Every call was promptly, cheerfully and bravely met, and more honor won by them for an organization which is now laden with honors.

TWENTY-THIRD PRECINCT.

Capt. Henry Hutchins, East Eighty-sixth-street, near Fifth-avenue. The force of this Precinct were, on Monday, left without orders, in consequence of the cutting of telegraph wires, until about 6 P. M., when a special messenger brought orders to report at the Central Office. Meantime, however, reached there in time to be with Inspector Carpenter's command on his visit to the mob in the Park and Printing-House-square, and to join in the compliments so liberally bestowed upon the heads of the fleeing rascals. The force were on duty with the Inspector until returned to headquarters at midnight, and soon after were ordered under Sergt. Copeland to the recovery of the body of the negro hung in Clarkson-street. This duty was performed in a rain drenching every man to the skin, and as they were returning to headquarters, the command received the information that Mr. Wakeman's house, on Eighty-seventh-street opposite their Station, had been sacked and fired, and that the Station-house had also been consumed, and every article belonging to the force stolen or burned. Doorman Ebling, who was left in charge, managed to save the telegraph instrument, but that was all. This entailed heavy loss upon officers and men.

Before they had breakfasted on Tuesday, this force were with Inspector Carpenter on the expedition in Second-avenue. At Thirty-fifth-street an assault was made on the rear, and, simultaneously, with guns and missiles, from the tops and windows of a block of tenement houses on the avenue. Here the charge was ordered by Inspector Carpenter upon the houses, and was where such hand-to-hand fighting ensued. A portion of the Twenty-third were among the assaulting party—the balance being busily engaged with the mob on the street. On this occasion a large number of the rioters were so punished as never to be able again to participate in similar scenes; they fought desperately when finding themselves cornered in the houses, and the orders were "no prisoners." In the afternoon a portion of the force under Sergeant Hume was ordered to Broadway, by Commissioner Acton, to employ or press into service for the Commissioners 33 stages. The force secured 14, being all they could find running. During the night the men were repeatedly called in readiness for duty, but were not required. On Wednesday morning it was thought necessary for the force to return to Yorkville to their own Precinct, which they did, reaching it by steamboat at 2 P. M. On landing, arriving at Fourth-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, they were greeted by the citizens enthusiastically. The mob had, for two days and nights, been rioting there, unrestrained; universal alarm prevailed, and neither lives or property were safe. Where the excesses would end, no one could tell, and this opportune arrival of those who would and could protect them caused the greatest relief and a general joy. All was quiet in the Precinct after their arrival; active patrol and scouting duty were performed during the balance of the week. A portion of the force was at once engaged in making search for stolen property, and succeeded in recovering a large amount—among it most of Mr. Wakeman's valuable library. A number of the rioters and thieves were also arrested, while the search was being prosecuted.

During the absence of the force the rioters had sacked and burned Mr. Wakeman's residence, had sacked and burned Mr. Gray's, and had sacked the dwelling of Provost-Marshal Nugent; the Station-house had been burned, as had the large grocery store of Messrs. Metter & Demarest, which was pillaged of a very large amount of goods ere it was given to the flames. The rioters and thieves had no opposition offered them for the first forty-eight hours and much money had been obtained from citizens on whom they called and demanded certain amounts under threat of destruction of their persons or their property. All this the presence of the force promptly put an end to.

While acting from Headquarters, the Twenty-third were prompt, active, gallant, and their efficiency was felt in all the services in which they were engaged. In what repute they are held at home is evidenced by the cordial reception on their return, *and by the immediate fleeing of the villains whom* their absence had encouraged to acts of outrage and plunder.

THE ORDER OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

GRAND PICNIC AT JONES WOOD.

A Gay and Happy Day to Aid a Noble Work.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, attached to the Catholic church of St. John the Evangelist, on the corner of Fiftieth-street and Madison-avenue, held its third annual picnic yesterday, in Jones' Wood. Before proceeding to detail the pleasant scenes of this graceful festival, it may not be amiss to remind our readers of the circumstances connected with

THE ORDER

from which the Society celebrating it in common with thousands of others throughout the Catholic world derives its name.

The celebrated founder of the Order or Mission of Priests that bears his name, Vincent de Paul, was born, in 1576, in Southern France, and after completing his collegiate and ecclesiastical education at Toulouse, was, during a brief voyage on the Mediterranean, captured by Turkish rovers, and remained for a long time in slavery to them, as was the common fate of Christian captives in the East during that period. While thus degraded and suffering in position, he bore signal testimony to his own piety, learning, eloquence and constancy, as well as to the beauty of his creed, by converting his Mahometan master to Christianity. Having been liberated and restored to his native country, he became the Parish Priest of Clichy, where his devout bearing and unexampled benevolence attracted the attention of many persons of means around him. One of these, a pious and wealthy lady, aided him in establishing a congregation of missionary priests devoted to the religious instruction of the poor, and other noble acts of Christian charity. The chief seat of these missions was the religious house or priory of St. Lazarus, in the City of Paris, and from this fact the Order was long known as the Lazarites. They were bound by complete monastic vows for the purpose of supporting missions, and were all regular priests. Notwithstanding all the persecutions of the revolutionary period, the Order survived, and owing to the great services they had rendered the people of the rural districts, were restored to their original status and destination by royal ordinance, in 1816. Up to 1830, they were distinguished as the active adherents and missionaries of the old Catholic party, who restored to them the greater part of their earlier possessions. In Spain, the Order has greatly extended and flourished; in Austria, although but recently admitted, it has made wide progress; in Poland, its members are called the "Fathers of the Mission," and are not only very numerous, but highly influential. Their ancient monasteries are still maintained in that country, and they are everywhere found as tutors of youth, teachers in seminaries and religious guides and monitors. Their establishments have even gained a foothold in China and Japan, and in America both North and South, but particularly the former, they are making rapid headway. The founder, St. Vincent, died in 1660, and was canonized in 1737.

Such is a brief sketch of the *Order* of St. Vincent and its originator. The religious *Societies* of St. Vincent are attached here in New-York to the various Catholic parish churches of the place, and spring up as each new parish is formed, the later offshoots being required to serve during one year of probational activity before being admitted to connection with the central association. The latter meets once a month in *general conference* in the school-house of St. Patrick's Cathedral on Mulberry-street, and there each parish *conference* or society is represented by its President for the transaction of business relating to the good of the whole body.

The main professed object of these Societies is the relief of the poor of their respective parishes, *without distinction of creed*, and the extent of this relief is limited only by the amount of available funds. During the last year the General Society, which numbers about twelve hundred persons, has distributed *some $45,000 to the poor. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist*, has been in existence about three years, and, consequently, about two years in communion with the parent stem. It has achieved a vast amount of good, aided by the indefatigable efforts of its Pastor, Rev. James McMahon, whose devotion to the best interests of his people was, we may remark, conspicuous during the riot week. The Society is altogether charitable in its objects, politics being excluded, and every meeting opening and closing with prayer. Upon seeking to join it no one is questioned concerning either his religious or political faith, but there are requisites connected with its service that render it unavoidable for members either to be good Roman Catholics or to conform to the rites of their church.

THE FESTIVAL.

As may be premised, so popular an association has hosts of well wishers, and as early as 10 o'clock, yesterday, favored by the delightful weather, throngs of gaily dressed people began to enliven the beautiful groves and lawns of Jones Wood. Sommers, as usual, had done his best to render it inviting, and, lured by the delicious music of Dodworth's twenty-five best pieces, merry dancers soon filled all the platforms. The clergy were represented on the scene by Rev. James McMahon, pastor of St. Johns; Rev. Mr. McEvoy, his assistant; and Rev. Messrs. Woods of St. Patricks, Nelligan and Brophy.

Messrs. John Hogan, Theodore Gerdy and Wm. O'Brien, the President, Vice-President and Secretary of the Society, aided by an effective Committee, spared no exertion to enhance the pleasure of the occasion, which was honored by some five thousand persons, and netted a receipt to the fund of $850. In addition to this amount, the Society has now in its treasury about $350; and under its charge about 60 families, or 240 persons, whose comfort will be much improved during the approaching Winter by this liberal aid. They now receive from $1 to $1 25 per family every week, to assist them in their struggle against want.

The whole affair passed off most pleasantly and profitably for all concerned, and closed at 9 P. M.

Check for $10,000 Found.—Yesterday Henry Gessler, an errand boy of the New-York Times office, found a check on the United States Treasury for $10,000. The check, which was picked up in front of the Occidental Restaurant, on Fourteenth-street, was drawn in favor of Major C. L. King, by Capt. Robinson, Assistant Quartermaster. The draft was at once given by the lad to Major King. A reward of $5 was given to the honest messenger boy.—*Washington Republican, Aug. 12.*

OBITUARY.

—Thomas Addis Emmet, Esq., a much-respected member of the Bar in this City, died on Wednesday at his residence, Astoria, L. I., at the age of sixty-five. Mr. Emmet was a nephew of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot and martyr to liberty, who made the name illustrious, and the son of Thos. Addis Emmet, who, thirty-two years since, was suddenly stricken down while engaged in his professional labors, and whose monument at St. Paul's Church is daily seen by thousands as they pass through Broadway. Mr. Emmet was a quiet, unassuming gentleman, pursuing the even tenor of his way through life, being careful only to transmit the legacy, priceless above political or social distinction, of a good name to his children. He was for a number of years a Master in Chancery, an office which he filled with ability. In early life he married a very estimable young lady, a member of one of our oldest, most respected and wealthy families. Mr. Emmet was a man of domestic habits, warmly attached to his family, and has been for a number of years a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church in which he was born. His funeral takes place at Astoria on Saturday.

—Benjamin M. Whitlock, Esq., formerly one of the prominent wholesale grocers of this City, died on Wednesday last at his residence in Westchester County, after a very brief illness. Mr. Whitlock, in consequence of the present troubles, lost overwhelmingly, because of the failure of his Southern customers to meet their engagements, and was compelled to relinquish his business, which had before been one of the most profitable in the City. He was a man of finest business capacity, and of noble, generous impulses. His hospitality was lavish, and he was noted especially for keeping one of the finest studs in the country, his stock and stables being the centre of admiration and interest. These and the remainder of his property he sacrificed when misfortune overtook him, in order honorably to meet his sudden embarrassments.

—Rev. Joseph M. McKee, of the Reformed *Dutch Church, died at Newark, N. J., on the 11th* inst. Mr. McKee was well known in this city, where, for a long period, he was employed as teacher in some of our best female schools. Six years ago, at the request of many prominent citizens, he went to Newark and opened a young ladies' school, the success of which was very marked. Probably no instructor ever received from his pupils higher personal regard.

PERSONAL.

The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun's American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, England, for the two weeks ending Aug. 1, 1863:

Thomas D. Lowe, Dayton, Ohio; Geo. Halshman, Dayton, Ohio; Aleck Craig and wife, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. S. H. Porter, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss Wheaton, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. A. Marsh, New-York; Stewart C. Marsh, Jr., New-York; Harrington J. McGrath, New-York; William J. Tait, Cleveland, Ohio; Wm. B. Holmes and lady, New-York; A. M. Gay, Boston, Mass.; Henry Stevens, Vermont; John F. Sater, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. James Dundas, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Lippincott, Philadelphia; Mr. J. Dundas Lippincott, Philadelphia; Miss Anna Dundas Lippincott, Philadelphia; J. J. Walsh, Allahabad, India; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Francis, New-York; Mrs. Hodges and daughters, New-York; Mr. W. Hodges, New-York; Mr. Geo. B. English, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Cameron, New-York; Wm. M. McPherson, St. Louis, Mo.; G. Andrews, St. Louis, Mo.; T. B. Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; Geo. Buckham, New-York; Mrs. Todd, Boston; Mrs. George W. Wright, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Carter, New-York; L. A. Bigelow, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. George A. Hearn, New-York.

—The widow of Brig.-Gen. Lander arrived in the City yesterday, from Port Royal, S. C., by the *Arago*. Mrs. Lander has spent the past seven months in the Hospitals at Beaufort and Hilton Head, where, aided by an excellent corps of nurses of her own organization, she has done a blessed work for the sick soldiers. Her services, and those of the self-sacrificing ladies under her direction, have been especially valuable since the bloody repulse of our forces at Fort Wagner; and it is gratifying to announce that under the kind attention they have received, our poor wounded fellows are progressing as favorably as can be expected in the torrid climate of the Sea Islands. We regret that Mrs. Lander's return North has been made imperative by the enfeebled state of her health, resulting from the arduous duties that she has so cheerfully performed.

—We understand, says the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, that Ex-Judge Thompson, who was banished from this State by the Federal Court, is constantly on the watch for his "oppressors," all of whom it is his intention to arrest whenever he can find them in the State of Ohio. For this purpose he has spies engaged, as in the case of Gov. Pierpoint, who was arrested by the Judge at the Bridgeport depot, one day last week, upon the charge of false imprisonment. The Governor having given the required bail, the Ex-Judge is now "laying for" Col. Darr, who had something to do with the Judge's detention in the Atheneum.

—Mr. Leonard Bennett, of Long Plain, near New-Bedford, Mass., hearing a noise in his hen-house the other night, started out to investigate, carrying a shot-gun with him. Seeing a moving figure, he leveled his piece, purposely aiming low, with the intention of shooting the thief in the legs, but the culprit chanced to be in a stooping posture and received the entire charge in his breast. He was killed instantly, and Mr. Bennet then found that he had shot James Walker, a man aged about 40 years.

—There is a report in circulation, predicated, it is claimed, on good authority, that Mr. Vallandigham has been urged by his political friends to withdraw from the Gubernatorial canvass. This move has been superinduced, it is said, by the recent successes of the Northern arms, putting at naught the oft-repeated assertions of the "Great Vanished," that the Government cannot put down the rebellion by force of arms.

—Gen. McClellan had a narrow escape at Sag Harbor the other day. James Talmadge, a nephew of Rev. S. L. Mershon, of Easthampton, was drowned while bathing in the surf, and Major-Gen. McClellan and several others, bathing at the same time, were in imminent peril from the heavy undertow.

— Gen. Hunter is at the Fillmore House, Newport, and Gen. Buell at the Ocean House. Gen. Sherman attended church last Sunday and a week ago Sunday. Last Sunday the excessive heat caused him to faint, but he recovered soon on reaching the open air.

—Col. C. C. Doolittle, Eighteenth Michigan Volunteers, was a few days since presented with a magnificent silver tea set by the subordinate officers of the regiment at Nashville, Tenn.

—Mr. Henry Gratton Guinness, who made an evangelizing tour to this country three years since, has become a Plymouth Brother, and has renounced the title "Reverend."

—Brig.-Gen. Butterfield passed through Boston on Tuesday, *en route* from the White Hills to New-York.

Our Artists.

WHERE THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

The whereabouts of our artists this Summer are thus described by the *Independent* of this week:

Durand, the venerable Ex-President of the National Academy, is spending his second Summer on the shores of Lake George, at work with his usual industry on studies of trees and rocks.

Church is residing upon his farm on the Hudson, opposite Catskill. His picture of the Icebergs is now exhibiting in London, and has drawn hearty commendation from the London critics.

Gifford, having returned from his third term of service with the Seventh regiment, has been in the Clove at Catskill, but during the Summer will revisit the Mansfield Mountains, (already made famous by his pencil,) and also spend some time among the White Mountains.

Bellows is at Amherst, Mass. Engravings are in progress by Goupil & Co. from his series of pictures called "Life's Day."

Page is at Eagleswood, N. J., where he is permanently located. Besides several fine portraits, he has on a colossal scale commenced "Prometheus bound to a Rock."

Cropsey has returned after seven years' residence in London. He brings his family, and expects to remain a year among picturesque scenes in our country, gathering new studies to satisfy his English friends. He is now in Passaic county, N. J.

Boughton, having made a hit in the art circles of London, is now spending the summer vacation in Brittany.

Hubbard is at Lake George, and will, in company with Gifford, visit the White Mountains.

The Hills (father and son) have been at Portland, Me., and are now near Shelbourne, N. H.

Huntington is making a horseback tour among the hills of New-Hampshire.

E. Johnson has been in Maine, and also on Long Island, where he painted two studies—one a picturesque interior without figures; another with a figure of a black man reading the Bible in a chimney-corner.

Louis Lang is now at Newburgh, but will finish his season at his usual resort, West Point.

Leutze is on a visit to Dusseldorf, and will return in September or October, bringing his family with him, to make this country his permanent home.

Gray is at Stockbridge, Mass.

E. White is in New-Jersey, among the old Dutch interiors, which he paints so well.

E. Benson ("Proteus") is at Newburyport.

Brevoort and Coleman are at Genesee, the broad acres and splendid groves of trees of that famous valley affording fine subjects for their pencils.

Vincent Colyer has again laid aside the brush, to act as almoner for the fund raised in behalf of the distressed colored people in this city.

Darley is at his home at Claymont, Del.

Baker is at his country house on the shores of Connecticut, near Darien.

Ehninger is traveling in Europe, but means to locate in London before his return.

Gignoux has returned to the City, after an absence of two years, and is to be found at his old studio, No. 806 Broadway.

Inness is residing at Medfield, Mass., but intends to remove to Eagleswood, N. J. The latest works from Mr. Inness can be seen at Snedecor's Gallery, on Broadway.

Lambdin is at Germantown, Penn., and has just finished a picture of the size of "Ask me no More," called "Spring"—ten young ladies gathering flowers in a garden.

James M. Hart has been on the Hudson, near Poughkeepsie, and is now on the shores of Cayuga Lake.

Wm. Hart is among the White Mountains.

W. T. Richards, of Philadelphia, is among the Adirondacks, and we may expect from him in the coming exhibitions something other than the fastidious and beautiful leaf-work with which he has already made an impression upon critics.

Whittredge and McEntee are among the Catskills.

Kensett has been on Long Island Sound for a short time, but is now at his studio.

E. W. Nichols is at Northampton, Mass., having been up and down the Connecticut River, drawing lines in pleasant places.

Bierstadt is yet among the buffaloes on the Western plains. We believe it is his intention to go to California by the overland route.

Oertel is at Westerly, R. I., engaged upon designs for the new currency, and also upon a design for a large picture representing the movement of an army train.

Mrs. H. M. Field is at Saratoga.

Shattuck is among the elms and meadows of Great Barrington, Mass.

Yewell is in Wisconsin.

Weir is now in Holland, near his birthplace. It is his intention to remain abroad several years.

Hazeltine is at Narragansett. He made studies on that coast last Summer, and there developed what will probably be his future specialty.

W. H. Beard, with his bride, is making the tour of the White Mountains.

Jas. Beard, his brother, an artist of long-established excellence in the West, has recently removed to New-York, and can be found temporarily in Bierstadt's studio in Tenth-street.

Hennessy is yet at his studio, finishing numerous *genre* pictures; one, a boy sitting on the sands of the sea-shore, the picture being the result of a recent visit to Long Branch.

Stillman is residing at Rome, having been for some time the American Consul there.

Cranch has returned to New-York. He has resided in Europe (most of the time in Paris) for nearly ten years. He will have a studio here next season.

Casilear is near Campton, N. H.

F. S. Perkins is rusticating in the Far West, from which we would like to hear from him.

E. D. Palmer is at Aurora, Cayuga County, his usual Summer home. He is now engaged on a new bas-relief called "Hope," which is intended as a companion to "Faith."

Elliott is at his country house, New-Durham, N.J.

Carpenter is at his studio, having lately come from the grave of his brother, mortally wounded at Gettysburgh.

William S. and Shepherd Mount are at their old headquarters, Stony Brook and Setauket, L. I.

Pope is at Catskill.

Tait is on his annual hunting, fishing and painting tour among the Chateaugua Lakes, Adirondack Mountains.]

Vedder is at Sharon Springs.

J. G. Brown is at Shelbourne, N. H.

Gray has just returned from a visit near Boston, where he has been making some studies of cattle for a picture which he has in contemplation.

Launt Thompson has nearly completed his "Hamlet," a study made from Edwin Booth, the actor.

Mignot is in London, where he has some pictures in the Royal Academy.

J. Q. A. Ward is in town, and has been engaged upon a statuette of Gen. McClellan.

Canada and the United States.

A LETTER FROM THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE.

Thos. D'Arcy McGee writes a curious letter to the editors of the Montreal *Gazette*, in the course of which he says:

"Is our condition in Canada really critical? Are our statesmen vigilant, and on their guard? On what are we to depend in case the avowed designs of the American Democracy against us should be prosecuted to actual hostility? How do we stand 'at home?' Is England satisfied or dissatisfied with our vigilance and preparedness? In other words, will England stand by us, should the worst come to the worst? These are questions to be asked and answered at Quebec, before the Parliament called for Thursday next should be allowed to adjourn. Six or seven or eight months of negligence or indifference to the first duty of the statesman—the security of the State, may jeopardize the connexion, impair our existence, and lay us prostrate at the feet of the Northern Americans, before 1864 is half past.

I am no alarmist, but neither can I shut my eyes to the signs of the times. At Rouse's Point—45 miles from this populous city, the heart of Canada, our neighbors have hurried to completion an immense new fortress—Fort Montgomery. The statesmen of Canada ought to go to Quebec, *via* Rouse's Point. They will see there a place of arms, destined to play no feeble part in the contemplated subjugation of their country. They will see, if they are permitted to enter, magazines capable of containing supplies for an army of 100,000 men, and barrack accommodation for a permanent garrison of 5,000. I speak upon no newspaper authority, upon no doubtful information, when I say, that the plan contemplated at Washington for the invasion of Canada is to march 100,000 men up to the District of Montreal—to cut the connection between Upper and Lower Canada—to abstain religiously from intermeddling in our local affairs, but to force a separation of the Provinces, by the mere force of an army of occupation, interposing its military barrier to their intercourse. What would follow such separation, rest assured, has not escaped their calculations.

It is in view of these facts and others, which for important reasons I do not now state, that I ask the question which I trust every constituency in Canada will, through its representative, insist on having answered at Quebec immediately—'Will England stand by us?' To that question the Government of the day ought to be now in a position to give an authoritative, official answer. I hope they are in that position; if they are not, they must be forced into it by every possible constitutional pressure.

I can well understand English statesmen and economists, when they say that a nominal connexion is not worth the expenditure of blood and treasure, which a conflict with America must necessarily impose on England. To answer that argument, not by logic but by *facts*, *not* by argument but by action, we must make the *nominal* connexion *real*. If we can show that through British America lies the shortest and securest British highway to Japan, China, India and Australia—to Japan and China, shorter by 2,000 miles, to Australia by 900 miles, than any *route* now existing; if the opening of this British highway was once fairly begun—would not England then have something to stand by? If there were a Crown Colony at Red River, and a Crown Prince presiding over our united destinies in British America, would she not have something to stand by? Then our existence would be wrapped up in hers—our credit would come within one per cent. of hers—we would ride out this American storm by the same anchors of policy and power, which have held her fast, and never dragged from their firm grip of the planet, during all the European storms of eight hundred years!

I beseech the honorable members of both houses, now on their way to Quebec, not to dismiss these *suggestions as idle or speculative, as unfounded in observation and information. I beseech them to consider within themselves, whether it is likely England will* stand by us, if the connection is merely to be a nominal one? Will she equip an army and navy for Lord Monck's salary, or the pride of halving Lake Erie with the Republicans? For one, I do not believe it. Other and better defined arrangements must be entered into; the connection must be made real, not nominal, or the assistance of England will be found in the day of need to be rendered by our own default nominal, not real."

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—L. H. Church, family and servant, Henry Hunt, Robert C. Rodgers, Henry F. Teschmaker, W. G. Fargo, D. N. Barney, D. P. Cheeney and servant, Capt. Upton and family, Miss F. Daniels, Mrs. W. Brierly, Martin A. Searles, W. B. Bennett, Mrs. C. Plum, Miss R. Kinnons, Capt. Cheesebrough, Wm. H. Swan and wife, Peter Bonzi and family, Mrs. B. Nichols and daughter, C. R. Hall, N. S. Gladding, G. B. Bugby, S. J. Ingham, H. Fenelsten, Alex. McLenan, Mrs. B. F. Cole and infant, Henry Kimball, Miss F. McQuestion, Geo. H. Moore, A. W. Tuft, Judge Sanderson and wife, Mrs. Ferguson and child, Mrs. A. G. Styles, Mrs. W. Dutton, Miss S. Faulkner, Mrs. P. H. Morgan, children and servant, Mrs. C. I. Stevens and children, Capt. H. C. Winsor, Geo. E. Ackley, Henry Winter, W. H. Lyon, John G. Roselli, James B. Damon, Capt. N. Brown, Jr., Mrs. Dunbar and son, T. Tyler, Dr. Post and family, Mrs. Tracy and infant, Dr. Hardee and family, Mrs. H. Dexter and son, Mrs. Zettman and daughter, Mrs. Mary Smity, Andrew Coffin, Jno. Cornelius and wife, Chas. Lockwood and wife, H. Bodman, Pierre Domec, Mrs. M. J. Wheeler, Harvey Kean, F. I. Knowles, M. Robins, Mrs. Hosmer and children, S. H. Green, R. S. Dorr, Jr., Jonas S. Myers, Miss R. Benjamin, Adolph A. Son, Mrs. Hearsey and children, Isaac Shoemaker, Jerome Getcheron, Mrs. F. Esterlo and children, Dr. William Turnhull, Mrs. Anable and children, P. L. Welsh, Geo. Lovejoy, Jose de Igual, J. W. Galloway, James Thompson, John Gilmore, Mrs. C. Peck, Mrs. Henrich and servant, Dr. U. M. Ryer, H. H. Cumming, S. Swett, family and servant, Mrs. Mitchell, and a good complement in the steerage.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Col. Metcalf, Fleet Surgeon Olymer, U. S. N.; Lieut. McKenzie, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Col. Spiedel, Lieut.-Col. Levy, Capt. Levy, Mr. Cuthbert, U. S. N.; Mr. Quintard, U. S. N.; Mr. Simmons, U. S. N.; Dr. Calkin, U. S. N.; Mrs. Gen. Sander, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Crispell, Mrs. Simple, Miss Wakeman, Mr. Brown, Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Riddell, Chaplain Van Wyck, Lieut. Baxter, Major Bailey, Henry A. Topham, Capt. Tanking, Mr. Wellman, Capt. Nicholls, Capt. W. W. Bridge, Mr. Chason, U. S. N.; Mr. Clark, do.; Lieut. Ward, Capt. Case, Capt. Granger, Dr. Gorton and son, Capt. French, Lieut. Andrews, Lieut. Staples, Capt. Jackson, Mr. Boardman, U. S. N.; W. H. Tripp, do.; G. S. Tripp, do.; Mr. Merrill, do.; Surgeon Lynch, Capt. Thayer, Mr. Bryant, U. S. N.; Lieut. Dunbar, Lieut. Strong, Lieut. Simmes, Lieut. Hackman, Mr. Young, U. S. N.; Capt. Lothrop, Capt. Foster, Capt. Atkins, Mr. French, Capt. Newland, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Sheldon, A. Lee, Messrs. Day, Smith, Bondor, Judd, Montague, Gilman, Mullen, S. N. Mason, H. S. Towle, A. D. Smith, Buck, Stark, Blackwell, Cohen, Ashland, Bencell, Williams, Connell, Russell, Bellows, Cowther, Agnew, J. H. Luscomb, Stillman, Fuller, Sauler, Stover, and 36 others. Also the 176th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, composed of 37 officers and 561 non-commissioned officers and privates, under command of Col. Lechler.

Passengers Sailed.

Aug. 13.—*In steamship City of Cork, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, child and infant, Elias Howe, A. B. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lewis, and infant, Rev. S. Boyd, Charles H. Churchill, David Grier, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mrs. McCormick, two children and nurse, with others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 09 | Sun sets..... 7 00 | Moon sets.... —

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 35 | Gov. Island.. 8 24 | Hell Gate.. 9 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Champion, Tinkelpaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Golden City, Eldridge, San Francisco, Pacific Mail Steamship Company; Louisiana, (Br.,) Brooking, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Steamers Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Vineland, Maud, Chester, Penn., Bentley, Smith & Co.

Ship John Bertram, (Hamb.,) Johansen, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye.

Barks Active, (Norw.,) Condrup, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Frith, Halifax, Tucker & Lightbourne; Adann, (Ital.,) Zeno, Cork, Scetjer & De Verter; Orchilla, Devereux, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; American Eagle, Fogerty, Cette, Moore & Henry; Magdalena, Day, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company; Edward, (Pruss.,) Wieting, Cadiz, Ruprichs & Forstine; E. A. Allen, Patten, Key West, Benner & *Brown; Casco, Gardner, Trinidad de Cuba, George F.* Stevenson.

Brigs Wallace Peck, Leighton, Bangor, Peck & Church; Oberfussler, (Pruss.,) Uffel, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; San Juan, (Br.,) Barreatogo, Sisal and Tabasco, F. Alexandre & Sons; Eaglet, (Br.,) Terry, Baltimore, G. B. Colt; Cornelia and Gertrude, (Hol.,) Hocksema, Amsterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ruby, (Br.,) Foley, St. John, N. F., G. F. Penniston.

Schooners S. M. Atkins, Atkins, Meiresse, Del.; Avon, Falkenburgh, Washington, N. L. McCready & Co.; Milton, Hulse, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; John Walker, Mesley, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ellipse, Cook, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Andrew Stewart, Abrams, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Rebecca and Harriet, Braiman, Melville, A. C. Havens; Horizon, Steelman, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Cuduo, (Br.,) O'Neil, Harbor Grace, N. F., M. E. Greene & Curry; T. Jefferson, Small, Salem; C. J. Erichson, Brown, Accomac, A. C. Havens; C. C. Sadler, Tilton, Accomac, A. C. Havens; Rockaway, Ward, Beaufort, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Ocean Star, Cann, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; R. B. Pitts, Paul, Blue Hill, Va., Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Albion, Staples, Boston, Wm. S. Brown; Sarah, Holden, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; A. Jamieson, Jamieson, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co., G. W. Whistler, Parker, Cambridge, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Sloops Adelia, Kelly, Dennisport, Mass., V. B. Nickerson; Southport, Coe, New-Haven, L. D. Stannard; Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gadsden, Port Royal, S. C., at noon on Monday, Aug. 10, and Charleston Bar at 3 P. M., same evening, consigned to Maj. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Arr. at 10½ A. M. on Thursday, Aug. 13. The Arago brings the usual mails and a large number of passengers. The 176th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, 600 strong, Col. Lechler, whose term of service has expired, are on board. The U. S. Navy Supply steamer Union, Lieut.-Commanding Edward Conroy, arr. at Port Royal on Monday, Aug. 10, at 6½ A. M.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Wilson, from Aspinwall, with the mails from California, treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steamer Jersey Blue, Jackaway, Alexandria 42 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport John Brooks, Layfield, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Artisan, Kirby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Marina, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer New-York, Fultz, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer F. Massey, Rodgers, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Arkwright, Caulkins, Liverpool July 3, with mdse. and 278 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. July 26, lat. 47, lon. 48, saw a large iceberg.

Bark Orchilla, Devereux, Port Ewen, for Bangor, coal.

Bark Ann and Alice, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hatfield, Cow Bay, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to master. 5th inst., off Georges Shoals, was boarded by the U. S. bark Ethan Allen, cruising.

Brig Catherine Nicholls, Grant, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Turnbull & McPain.

Brig Harp, Arey, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Wm. Beard.

Brig Johanna, (Old.,) Peters, Bridgeport, in ballast.

Brig W. R. Sawyer, (of Boston,) Tracy, Lingan, C. B., 22 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Saugatuck, Nickerson, Rockport, with fish.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Edmunds, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. D. S. Miller, Prely, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Ann, Johnson, Gardiner 8 ds., with lumber and ice to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Gilman D. King, McGregor, Calais 10 ds., with laths to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Austin, Providence.

Schr. Dahlia, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Challenge, White, Dighton.

Schr. James English, Eldridge, Boston.

Schr. Pawnee, Sutton, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Louisa, Page, Fall River.

Schr. Seraph, Allen, Norwich.

Schr. Globe, Clark, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ellen Merriam, Hamilton, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Golden Gate, Weeks, Portland, Me., for Bergen Point, with cement.

Schr. Davidson, Hinckley, Northport, for Troy.

Schr. Nautilus, Pillsbury, Willet's Point.

Schr. Maria Lamb, Herron, New-London.

Schr. Louis Walsh, Mead, New-Haven.

Schr. Crusoe, Foster, Machias 9 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Abeona, Dexter, Bangor 15 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Nausett, Snow, Orleans, in ballast.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Richards, New-London.

Schr. Guthrie, Springer, New-Bedford.

Schr. Only Son, Johnson, Bangor, with ice.

Schr. Angeline, Hix, Rockland, with stone, for Sandy Hook.

Schr. Albert Dexter, Jones, Middletown.

Schr. Lewis Spanier, Lewis, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Ann T. Tipples, Hodges, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. M. Monson, Jr., Brewster, Brookhaven.

Schr. E. H. Hubbard, Stocking, Middletown.

Schr. E. H. Parker, Parker, Providence.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Ames, New-Haven.

Schr. Treasurer, Bacon, New-Haven, for Albany.

Schr. W. F. Smith, Cobb, Fall River.

Schr. Moses Eddy, Jones, Belfast 7 ds., with staves.

Sloop Oliver Ames, Coleman, Taunton.

WIND—Sunset, S. and very light.

Below.

Ship City of Montreal, Luther, Newport July 6, to Th. Dunham.

Ship New-Orleans, Hewett, Liverpool July 2.

Bark Phoenician, Savage, Valencia, June 20.

Bark St. Magnus, Hake, Bremen.

Bark George William.

Sailed.

Steamship Champion, for Aspinwall.

Steamers Scotia, Dudley Buck, Planet, Richmond, E. S. Terry.

Ships Ocean Ranger, Lord Clyde.

Barks Henrietta, British Monarch, Wilhelmine.

Brigs J. B. Elliott, Onward, St. Nicholas, Hudling, G. F. Geery, and a large number of schooners.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Tribble, of the propeller Hudson, at Providence 12th inst., from Rondout, reports: Aug. 11, at 5 P. M., 5 miles west of Point Judith, was run into by schr. Challenge, of New-London, breaking stanchions and rail on starboard side, mainmast in three pieces, carried away smoke-stack, main boom and main topmast, standing rigging fore and aft, and stove boats and deck-house amidships.

San Francisco, July 22.—The ship Chapin, of and from Boston via St. Thomas, is discharging her cargo in very bad order.

The ship Merchant, 232 days from New-York, jettisoned her cargo.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Arr. bark Helen Maria, Cardenas. Arr. at Holmes' Hole 12th, bark Adeline C. Adams, fm. New-Orleans July 24, for Boston.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—Arr. schrs. Angelica, Vancleaf, Leaman, New-York; John Warren, Lozier, do.; steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, do.

Cld. ship C. A. Garwell, Amsbury, Valencia; barks Agnes, (Dan.,) Thompson, Rio de Janeiro; Sailor Prince, (Br.,) Tromp, Montevideo; brig R. R. Kirkland, North, Cardenas; steamer Josephine, Thompson, Cundiff, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Arr. bark Gen. Berry, Emery, Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

Persia—Br. steamship, hence for Liverpool, Aug. 1, lat. 42 30, lon. 57 30.

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Nos. 363 and 365 Washington-st.,

(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)

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PROTECT YOUR HEALTH WITH HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Strengthen the stomach,
Invigorate the nerves,
Regulate the bowels,
Regenerate the liver,
Improve the appetite,
Animate the spirits,
Equalize the circulation,
Tone the whole system,
And thus prolong life.

WITH HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Defy unwholesome air,
Qualify impure water,
Guard against damp,
Prevent malarious fevers,
Anticipate indigestion,
Baffle fever and ague,
Brave all climates,
Recruit exhausted nature,
Sustain body and mind.

WITH HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Enfeebled dyspeptics,
Toil-wearied operatives,
Soldiers in the hospital,
Pale, care-worn citizens,
Settlers on new lands,
Travelers and explorers,
Victims of sea-sickness,
The aged and decrepit,
Should all be provided

WITH HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Harmless as a Stimulant,
Powerful as a Tonic,
Quick as a Corrective,
Safe as an Alterative,
Mild as a Laxative,
Sure as a Restorative,
Good as an Appetizer,
Pleasant as a Cordial—
Life has no safeguard

EQUAL TO HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

THE PERILS OF THE SEASON AND HOW TO AVOID THEM.

It is of infinite importance to the public to know that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS prevent, relieve and cure the complaints most prevalent in this climate during the

SPRING OF THE YEAR.

Their preventive operation is simple. Acting directly upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the liver, the bowels, the circulation, and the nervous system, they impart to the whole organization a degree of vigor and elasticity which enables us to resist the unhealthy atmospheric influences, by which so many distressing maladies are produced and prolonged. The great predisposing cause of sickness is Constitutional and Physical Debility. Disease, like a coward, generally assails the feeble, and turns aside from the strong. And this is especially true of the forms of disease which prevail at the breaking up of Winter. The first warm days of the Spring sun seem to thaw out from the frozen earth the elements of innumerable ailments. The miasma which the frost had hermetically sealed up, is let loose in clouds of vapor, and Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittent Fevers, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Diphtheria, Rheumatism, Bilious Colic, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Physical and Mental Depression, and a low and feeble condition of all the vital functions, are among the most common consequences of the great Spring thaw which fills the air with unwholesome damps. *Fortify in advance* against these prostrating and destructive agencies. *Iron-plate* the system, as it were, by resorting to a pure tonic and alterative, which will bring every organ and fibre of the frame into the best possible state for resisting the flying arrows of disease, which the fogs and winds of March, April and May bear upon their mephitic wings. Remember that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are like a strong garrison thrown into a fort before the approach of the enemy. *They forearm the citadel of life against the attacks of all maladies* that arise from sudden changes of temperature, impure air, privation, exposure, excessive labor, and malarious exhalations. Hence they are

INVALUABLE IN CAMP,

and no military hospital ought to be without a sufficient supply, both for preventive and remedial purposes. *Happily the attention of the*

MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY

has been directed to the subject, and the proprietors of Hostetter's Bitters congratulate the troops now in arms for the Union on the probability that the Adulterated Contraband Stimulants, at present used as medicines by the army Surgeons, will soon be superseded by the purest and best Tonic, Alterative and Invigorant that has ever been presented to the Faculty in this or any other country. Since the war commenced considerable quantities of the preparation have been forwarded from time to time to field and line officers, both in the Western and Eastern armies, for their own personal use; and letters from some of the most eminent military men in the service attest the extraordinary virtues of the Bitters as a means of sustaining strength and promoting health in the midst of hardship and exposure, and also as a safe stimulant for the wounded. As private citizens, many of the officers of volunteers had proved the hygenian properties of the article, and, therefore, wisely resorted to it as a protective and a remedy, where their health is necessarily in greater peril than it would be in civil life.

Dyspepsia is never so general or so distressing as at this season. The appetite is keener, and is indulged to a greater extent in the Winter than at any other time of the year, and the consequence is, that the functions of the stomach, bowels and liver are over-taxed during the cold weather, and are often in a relaxed and partially torpid condition when Spring arrives. NOW, therefore, this is a time to brace up the digestive and secretive organs for the Summer campaign with Hostetter's Bitters. To neglect this precaution under such circumstances, is to invite Chronic Indigestion, the most melancholy and disheartening of all complaints.

As a Remedy as well as a Preventive, this celebrated medicinal cordial ranks among the most potent preparations of the age. It breaks up intermittent and remittent fevers promptly and without debilitating the patient, and is equally efficacious in disorders of the liver and the bowels. For all complaints of the stomach it is as nearly infallible as anything of human origin can be expected to be; and in cases of general weakness it is literally a Vitalizing Elixir. Convalescents will find it the safest and best invigorant and Restorative ever administered to exhausted humanity. It is guaranteed to be absolutely free from all the corrosive elements which enter into the composition of ordinary diffusive stimulants, and its effect upon the nervous system is wonderfully soothing and quieting.

Let those who wish to insure their health for the Summer use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a Spring medicine.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn.,

And sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers.

New-York Office, No. 420 Broadway.